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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Key West continues in a state of great excitement on account of the killing of the editor of the Key West Citizen in the riot there Monday. The United States soldiers stationed in the vicinity have been called out and are now stationed about the town to preserve order.

The Kansas Senate has passed a concurrent resolution asking President Grant to recall Hugh Young as Minister to the Hague, and denying that he is a resident of Kansas, and charging him with supporting the heresies of Andrew Johnson.

One of the most extraordinary divorces ever brought before a New York court is now being tried by Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is Commodore John T. Glasson, a veteran officer of the United States Navy, aged sixty-four years. The defendant, his wife, is an old lady of fifty-five years and mother of two grown sons, and her companion in the alleged adultery is another elderly person, Henry R. Howell, who is also the parent of grown children. The witnesses against Mrs. Glasson, who were examined yesterday, were the son and daughter of Mr. Howell. The alleged criminality was committed in Providence, Rhode Island. The unusual character of the evidence produced for the prosecution, and the large wealth of the one and high social standing of the other of the families interested, together with the circumstances, make this case one of remarkable interest.

Michael Welch, aged forty-five years, a native of Ireland, was arrested in New York, Monday night, charged with having kicked his wife to death.

Seventy-six cases of the new epidemic, relapsing fever, were reported to the New York Board of Health on Monday. No deaths from the disease have been, up to this time, reported.

A short but violent hurricane passed over Helena, Montana, Saturday morning, uprooting trees, blowing down chimneys, &c. The United States arsenal was completely demolished, and the court house badly wrecked. Total damage $10,000.

In the Ohio House yesterday, the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of Elijah Glover, member of Senate, who was contested, and a minority report was made, and the matter discussed at length.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope Afflicted with an Epileptic Fit.—Cable Consolidation —Small-Pox in Paris—Lancashire Cotton Mills Resume Work, &c., &c.

Cable Consolidation.

LONDON, February 1.—The shareholders of the Anglo-American Company held a meeting yesterday to consider a scheme for annexation with the French Company projected some years ago. The scheme was favorably received and will be submitted to a vote at another meeting.

The Pope Has an Epileptic Fit.

PARIS, February 1.—Rumors of the death of the Pope are again current. It is to-day ascertained, however, that his Holiness has been afflicted with an epileptic fit, and is not regarded as seriously ill.

Corps Legislatif.

Yesterday there was a sharp debate occurred in the Corps Legislatif, on decrees for temporarily admitting iron and cotton fabrics. On the vote being reached the Government was sustained.

Small Pox in Paris.

There is a remarkable increase in the number of cases of small-pox within the past few days.

Cotton Mills Resume Work.

LONDON, February 1.—Half of the cotton mills at Wigan, which were recently compelled to close on account of the strike among the operators, have again resumed operations.

Russian Loan.

The Russian loan recently put on the market here is a great success.

LONDON, February 1.—At the general poll of the shareholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company to-day, a majority of 3,347 votes were in favor of the proposed amalgamation with the French Cable Company.

Portsmouth, England, has been chosen at the point of call for the steamers of the new American line between Havre and New York.

Fenians in Canada.

LONDON, February 1.—Mr. Maddington goes to Canada to urge the Dominion Parliament to complete a railroad through the Provinces.

Petitions about New Treaty Arrangements.

PARIS, February 1.—Many Americans temporary and sojourning here have united in a petition to Postmaster General Cresswell, asking the formation of new postal arrangements between the United States and France.

Austrian Cabinet.

VIENNA, February 1.—Messrs. Stremayer, Bandans and Wagner have accepted positions in the Austrian Cabinet.

The Conservative Leadership.

LONDON, February 1.—Lord Cairns has resumed the Conservative leadership of the House of Lords.

Death of Consul Porter.

Mr. Porter, American Consul at Tripoli, is dead.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, February 1.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, has arrived.

BREST, February 1.—The steamer Lafayette, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 1.—Consols 92¼ American securities 5-20s 86¾; Erie 20s, Illinois Central, 89¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾; stocks dull.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—Cotton irregular; uplands 11 13-16d.; Orleans 12d.; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s. red western 7s 8d; 8s 3d; winter 8s. Flour 26s 6d. Corn 30s 9d. Oats, peas and barley unchanged. Pork 105s. Lard 100s. Bacon 59s. Tallow 52s.

Receipts of wheat for three days 20,000 quarters, all American.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, February 1.—Linseed 59s. Linseed oil 32l. Tallow 46s 6d. Turpentine 31s. Manchester market unsettled.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 1.—United States bonds closed firm at 87.

Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, February 1.—Petroleum flat at 50½ francs.

A COUP D'ETAT.

Another Change in the Red River Government.

Riell Arrested and the Hudson Bay Company's Government Reinstated.

CHICAGO, February 1.—A special from St. Paul says: The startling news has come from Fort Garry, the Pembina, January 25th, that Riell has been ousted from his brief but absolute dictatorship in the Red River settlement, and the old Hudson Bay Company's Government reinstated, under the title of Governor and Council of Assiniboine, with Governor McTavish at the head. For some time dissatisfaction has existed among the half-breeds on account of Riell's inefficiency or inactivity, and taking advantage of the temporary absence, the old regime was reinstated. A guard met Riell on his way back to Garry, and after some fatal resistance they were taken to Garry. The correspondent adds that Riell is master of the situation again, and that the report of his arrest herein confirmed. The above news is undoubtedly true. One objection of the council to be tried is the unconstitutional element of the original designs of the half breeds. They will petition the Canadian Government in first, and if unsuccessful, they will resort to annexation to the crown or colonization.

Another special says that Riell was on his way back, and nine miles from Fort Garry, two armed men joined him and attempted to arrest him, but he drew a revolver and told them he would never be taken alive. Others came to the assistance and a fight followed, the whole party went to Fort Garry.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Camilla Urso Musical Festival—Drought in Southern California—Cattle Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7.—The Board of Education have granted a vacation to the schools, to allow the pupils to assist and participate in Camilla Urso's musical festival. It is suggested that business be suspended on the days set for the concerts, the 22d, 23d and 24th of February. The first rehearsal in the city will took place last night. Five hundred singers were present. Frequent rehearsals have been held in Sacramento, Stockton, and other interior towns. The success of the affair seems assured.

There is a drought in the southern portion of the state. The cattle in Tuolumne and Santa Barbara counties are dying. Near Anaheim they are selling other locations. Without liberal rains immense loss will result to the stock and farming interests there.

A LETTER has just been received in New York from a prominent gentleman in the district of Puerto Principe, Cuba, in which the writer says the patriots have established a gun factory, a powder mill and a cartridge factory. They are now making flour of the banana and plantain, and use a peculiar grass for thread and rope. The old column is very enthusiastic, and declares that the army of Spain will never conquer his people. The letter was written before the disastrous defeat of the long intending Puerto Principe expedition, and the Spanish general with all the certainty of a prophet.

Every Dealer Should Buy

Teas in paper packages. They can keep a greater variety of teas, have less money invested, and can furnish better teas by buying at T. C. Jenkins & Bro., our tea and flour men. Retail price on every package, and the Checkered Front in beautiful colors. Every family want these teas. See advertisement.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Metropolitan Police Bill Passed in the Senate—Writs of Error in Murder Cases—Punishment of Witnesses who Disobey Subpœnas in Certain Cases—Local Legislation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1870.

SENATE.

The Supreme Judges.

Mr. Furman introduced a bill increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Passed Finally.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill passed finally—yeas, sixteen; nays, thirteen, Lowry being the only Republican voting no.

Mr. Howard called up the Senate bill extending fifth class auctioneers to Allegheny county. Passed.

The bill prohibiting aldermen or justices of the peace acting as attorneys has been defeated for this session.

Mr. Rutan called up the Senate bill authorizing the State Treasurer to refund collateral inheritance tax erroneously paid by William Quail. Passed.

Mr. Olmsted called up the Senate bill repealing the third section of the act of 1867, relating to judicial sales and preservation of lien of mortgages, so far as relate to Orphans' Court sales. Passed.

Mr. Hemzey called up the Senate supplement to the penal code, punishing witnesses refusing to obey subpœnas in forgery, perjury and felony cases, by two thousand dollars fine and two years' imprisonment. Passed.

Mr. Miller called up the Senate bill allowing writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter, authorizing the Supreme Court to review the law and evidence. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Senate bills were passed:

Increasing West Pittsburgh borough tax.

Supplement for Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

Supplement for Mercantile Library Hall Company, Allegheny.

The following House bills were passed

Relating to supervisors of West Deer township, Allegheny county.

Monongahela Valley Railroad supplement.

Incorporating Allegheny Mirror Printing Company.

Incorporating Farmers and Mechanics, Mercantile and Manufacturing Association, Uniontown.

Supplement extending the act for draining wet and marshy lands to Allegheny county, including draining and ventilation of coal or other mines in said county.

Prohibiting the sale of liquor in Apollo City or within five miles thereof.

Incorporating the Artisans, Saving Bank, Pittsburgh.

Bills Introduced in the Legislature of Local and General Interest.

We have received another file of bills introduced into the Legislature, iron which we give the following:

Act to authorize Thomas Mellon, of Allegheny county, to construct a wire suspension iron bridge or coal railroad bridge across the Youghiogheny river at his coal property above Buena Vista, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, for railroad purposes, and shall not be used for taking toll or other purposes than railroad.

Act providing that each qualified elector of the township of Allegheny, in the county of Armstrong, shall only vote at the annual election for one person for constable, for one and one person for assistant assessor, and the two persons having the highest number of votes for each office shall be declared elected.

An act introduced by Mr. Buckalew provides that, at the next general election, and triennially thereafter, in the several counties of the State, three Auditors shall be elected in each county of the State, and they shall perform all the duties required by law relating to said offices. Each voter may distribute his three votes among the candidates as he may think fit—may bestow all of them on one candidate, or may give one vote and a half to each of two candidates, and the three candidates voted for who shall be declared elected. Vacancies are to be supplied by the Governor. The bill also provides that it abolishes the office of Jury Commissioner, and all laws authorizing the election of such Commissioners.

Act providing that all fines imposed by the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and all forfeited recognizance shall be paid into the county treasury, and for the use and maintenance of a law library in or near the Court House in said county.

Act providing for an additional law judge of the several courts in the Ninth Judicial district, comprising Allegheny, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, who shall have the same qualifications, same powers and same salary as the present associate judges.

Act providing that, J. R. Clark, M. Waters, R. Brown, L. F. Watson, J. A. Neill, L. B. Hoffman, David McKelvy, J. Dickson Ormond, Joseph S. C. Allen, L. A. Lowry, Francis Henry, Joseph Shafer and A. D. Wood, and all other persons as shall hereafter become stockholders in the company incorporated, shall be created a body corporate by the name of the Warren Saw Factory.

Act providing that any corporation chartered by or existing under the laws of this Commonwealth, which shall hereafter made or may hereafter make an accumulation out of their earnings, whether the same exist or shall exist in the form of increased improvements, buildings, machinery, stock, or other property, and shall have paid to the State the tax or taxes upon the existing laws upon the said earnings, shall be and they are hereby authorized by their shareholders, to represent such accumulations or any part thereof by certificates of stock, and other like the same upon such equitable terms as they may deem fit. Provided, It shall be expedient and proper without being required to be paid either by the said corporation or its shareholders, by reason of the issuing, delivery, allotment and delivery of the said additional stock. That the said additional stock after issuing and delivery of the said additional stock shall not be liable to the payment of any tax thereafter accruing under the laws of the State in like manner as if had been purchased and paid for at par by the said holders as aforesaid.

Act to incorporate the State Bank, with George Bergner, David Mumma, George Winters, Frederick Kelker, H. G. Bowman, H. A. Bergner and others, as corporators, and the capital stock to be $250,000, in four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and the bank may commence operations as soon as thirty thousand dollars are paid in.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: Nine-tenths of the Republicans of this city are opposed to the pending police bill. We are informed the Republican legislators from the interior will favor "any bill Philadelphia wants," and we hope they will stick to that determination, for then they cannot support Mann's bill. It is absolutely necessary for the security of life and property in this city that we should have some other organization of our police force, but the desideratum cannot be gained by passing the bill now in the Senate. As a municipal measure it will be a complete failure, and as a political move it will kill the Republican party in this city so effectually that certain defeat will await any man who runs as a candidate on that ticket. The bill was originated with a Legislative ring for the benefit of that ring, and if submitted to the Republicans of Philadelphia would receive only the indorsement of that ring and of a few partisans who expect to be benefited personally by its passage. For its defeat at Harrisburg, which we believe will be defeated, the Senators and Representatives from this city will be alone responsible, and they will suffer for their selfishness and greed when the day of reckoning comes around.

CRIME.

Death from Abortion—A Murderer Sentenced to Death—Wareham Murder Trial Closed—Suicide of a Wealthy Farmer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., February 1, 1870.

Miss Sue Brower, a resident of this place, has been brought here a corpse from Plymouth, Ind. Her sudden death was resulted in a Coroner's inquest and post mortem examination of the body, which showed that she has been fatally dealt with, an abortion having been produced. A prominent citizen and a physician of Plymouth are speaken of as having taken a conspicuous part in the matter.

TOLEDO, February 1.—Billy Johnson, who murdered Amanet Henke in June last, has been sentenced to be hung on the 1st of April.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—The testimony closed to-day in the Wareham murder trial. The argument begins to-morrow.

CHICAGO, February 1.—A farmer named Clayton, a man of wealth, living at Des Plaines, Illinois, committed suicide on Sunday by shooting himself. He was a bachelor, and 60 years old. He was much respected. He had been under fear of choking to death by a swelling on his throat, which, he had been afflicted for many years.

Dr. Chester Bailey, clerk in the Registration Department of the Boston Pesdoffice, has been held for trial in $5,000 bail on a charge of stealing two registered letters containing one hundred dollars and twenty dollars. He is also charged with stealing a gold chain.

TENNESSEE.

Legislative and Convention Proceedings —Mob Violence to be Punished.

NASHVILLE, February 1.—A resolution was adopted in the Senate to-day, calling on the Committee on Federal Relations to report on the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Constitutional Convention adopted a resolution that judges, chancellors and other judicial officers should resign on the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution.

Governor Senter has announced that he will take steps to bring to punishment parties who have taken part in mobbing and otherwise violating the laws.

Send Your Orders

To the Oregon Brewery, or leave them in person for Pier, Damnals & Co's. cream ale, and it will be delivered at your house, or shipped to your address promptly. The Oregon Brewery is on Stevenson street, in the Sixth ward, near the corner of Penn avenue.

WASHINGTON.

THE FUNDING BILL PERFECTED.

Three Classes of Bonds at Forty, Thirty and Twenty Years, bearing Four, Four and a Half and Five Per Centum Interest—The Tariff Bill Presented in the House—Consideration of the St. Thomas and San Domingo Treaties—The Late Decision of the Supreme Court—Retrenchment in Printing—Omaha to be a Port of Entry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1870.

The Funding Bill.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has agreed to its funding bill, and, if the measure under consideration to-day is got out of the way, it will be reported to-morrow. The bill provides for three classes of bonds; one class at forty years and four per cent., one class at thirty years and four and a half per cent., and one at twenty years and five per cent., each class amounting to four hundred millions, and redeemable after ten years, and principal and interest on the whole amount to be payable in coin. This is not in accordance with Secretary Boutwell's original recommendation, but, after long discussion, he and the Committe have agreed upon this measure, which, in its chief features, will be supported by all the members of the committee, with perhaps one exception. Another provision of the bill is, that the National Bank law shall be so amended as to adapt the basis of circulation to the new bonds. There is no compulsory feature in the bill as to an exchange, such as there was in the measure reported last winter, but banks not willing to go on with their business under these provisions are allowed to withdraw and surrender their circulation. The bill is carefully drawn and guarded, and is looked upon by the committee as better than anything of the kind heretofore presented.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill was reported to-day and made the special order of the House for this day two weeks hence. The interest in the question involved was shown by the manner in which members crowded up to hear what Mr. Schenck had to say, and the desire manifested on all hands to have a few words said to the brief preliminary debate. The remarks made render it clear that the Committee has not had a very harmonious time in its deliberations, and that it is only by no means stand as a unit in supporting it when it comes up for discussion. Mr. Dickey, as spokesman of the high tariff men, refused to let the committee suppose that it accepts its views. Mr. Allison characterized the bill as a measure in the interest of protection, and it is quite evident that it will be sharply criticised by free trade men and those who agree with the views of Special Commissioner Wells.

The St. Thomas and San Domingo Treaties.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had a session this morning double the usual length, for the consideration of the St. Thomas and San Domingo treaty. The friends of the last named wanted the other one disposed of before that was taken up, but it was finally concluded to consider both together.

There was an animated debate, in which all the members more or less participated as to the general policy of making outside territorial acquisitions, and as to the relation of the West Indian Islands to our country. Something was also said about the Monroe doctrine, manifest destiny, Louisiana, Cuba, Cuban insurrection, Seward's land business, and various other interesting questions. No formal vote was taken, but the drift of the views of the majority seemed to be rather against all the treaties, though it is not yet possible to tell what final action will be had.

The Supreme Court Decision of Monday.

There is every satisfaction among Southern members of Congress with the decision made by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the United States against certain cotton property in Missouri as a war measure. It is of far more than local interest, for there are hundreds of suits in almost every one of the Southern States now pending, and the decision in this case will govern them on the principle laid down by the Court in this case. The application of those principles will sustain every claim for property or its proceeds, except in cases of military orders or general military policy, and parties in the South who have been robbed of their property by such officers may as well withdraw them and reconcile their souls and their pockets to the situation.

Election for Ball of Virginia.

In the regular call of States by the Speaker of the House yesterday, Virginia was called for the first time since she came in.

Retrenchment at the Printing.

Senator Anthony introduced a bill to-day forbidding the publication in future of any extra copies of documents or reports, except five hundred of each of the Secretaries reports for the use of his department, and not for general distribution. This will allow the printing only of the usual number, namely 1,550 of each document. Extra copies can be purchased at cost. The bill also forbids the payment for general publications in newspapers of the Congressional Globe, except a Senator of the State may select as important. It is estimated that the bill will save $750,000 annually.

Personal.

Hon. Ben. Eggleston, of Ohio, arrived from the South to-day, and will remain to look after his re-election case.

Omaha as a Port of Entry.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably upon the bill making Omaha a port of entry. The Committee had a warm discussion upon the bill for direct transportation of imported goods to Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, a good deal of opposition to the measure was developed. The chances of its passage are not good.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1870.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Ex-Judge Strong's name will go in at once for the vacancy made by the retirement of Judge Grier, who goes off the Bench on Monday. He would have been appointed before this but for the opinion of Mr. Hoar, that there was no vacancy until the last of February, and the nomination could not be sent in until the 1st of March. The name of Mr. Stanton was sent in to-day, and confirmed, in pursuance of the opinion of the Attorney General, as Mr. Stanton's friends were urged to have him reappointed by the Administration.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It seems to have been the object of the committee to frame a bill to reduce the revenue without materially impairing the revenues of the Government, and to stimulate commerce while withdrawing no considerable amount of protection from our manufacturing and mechanical interests. The free list is greatly enlarged by adding articles the product chiefly of tropical climates, which enter into an infinite number of domestic and manufacturing processes. By this means it is hoped to stimulate direct commerce with those countries which produce what we require and require what we produce, and to so cheapen our own productions as to give full employment and profitable wages to our people, enabling us to compete with foreign countries in the common markets of the world. The principle of specific duties has been adopted, with the view of increasing the revenue from those articles, which have been reduced from three to five hundred per cent. *ad valorem* since the war, and with the effect of reducing our legitimate importations, and of inducing the smuggling of these articles. In the course of the last twenty months the committee found that every variety of spices are imported into the country, and shipped to the British and French provinces, from which they are smuggled over our lines. The duties on spices will, therefore, be reduced to that rate that were before the war, so that so far as they enter into food they may be had at moderate prices, and the production of essential oils, essences, &c., from them, which was a large branch of manufacture before the war, but has since been suspended, may be resumed. In the same direction the duty on coffee, tea, cocoanuts, coffee and sugar. The sugar interest of Louisiana asked for the restoration of the old three-quarters of a cent per pound on raw sugar, but as a reverse measure in the early days of the war this duty was increased to three cents per pound on raw sugar and proportionately on higher grades. The action of the committee makes an average reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. on sugar, the duty on raw sugar raised to 25 cents per pound, and that on coffee to 10 cents per pound. The committee intend to reduce that on tea to 20 cents, and on duty to 4—making a reduction of 25 per cent. The expert tea dealers of this country have disclosed the fact that the *adulterations* upon tea are equal to the duty, and that the real estate of American merchants and the public revenue by bidding out inducements to foreign manufacturers to adulterate their teas in this country, to which they consign their goods at a much lower rate than their real value. The committee has, in all practicable cases, adopted the principle of specific duties. The final action of the committee has been to put anthracite coal on the free list, and to levy specific duties on those that are. The argument for this is that our coal regulates the price of all coals in our markets, or, in other words, that if from strikes among miners, or other causes, American coal advances, provincial coal invariably follows it, while if, from over production or small demand, our coal falls, provincial coal recedes, that of provincial coal does go down with it, without the relief that the specific duty. The amount of duty received from this source by the Treasury is generally about one hundred thousand dollars annually. Except to convert *ad valorem* duties into specific on rolled iron, at rates nearly equivalent to existing duties, few changes in the important item of iron are proposed to be made, the duties being reduced from nine to seven dollars per ton, or about the rate of reduction on tea and coffee. It is expected, will be satisfactory to the iron trade with this reduction in the House. The duties on cast steel have hitherto been *ad valorem* on these rates, and the records of the Custom Houses show that for the last twenty years the higher grades of steel, of which great quantities have been imported, have been almost uniformly invoiced at the lower twenty cent rate valuation. The Committee therefore proposes to put a specific duty on cast steel, which will be about a medium rate between two and a quarter per cent. the lowest and three and one per cent. the highest under the existing tariff.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated to the Senate J. B. Kerr, of Missouri, Consul at Sclo.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill to protect officers in Government employ, providing against solicitations of contributions for the purpose of making gifts or presents to officials. Also the act amending the act admitting Virginia into the Union, providing that wherein the word oath is used, it shall be construed to include an affirmation.

JUDGE GRIER RETIRES.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, there were imposing ceremonies, including remarks of Chief Justice Chase, on the retirecy of Associate Justice Grier from the bench.

VAN WYCK AWARDED A SEAT.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided to give to Mr. Van Wyck the seat now held by Greene, of New York.

ORDER SUSPENDED.

The Executive order issued by the Internal Revenue Office on the 20th of December, in relation to the use of new blank form No. 52, is suspended until further orders, and the old form will be issued.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE TARIFF.

Representative Brooks has prepared a statement embracing his views and those of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means relative to the tariff. Instead of collecting revenue on about 4,000 articles, as proposed by the bill reported to-day, it is claimed that $150,000,000 can be better raised on twenty-five of the mentioned articles, only estimating the aggregate population of the country at 40,000,000; and the average amount of the articles consumed by them per annum as at present, said revenue from tariff is $180,000,000.

CONGRESS.

Tariff Bill Reported to the House.

Action of the Senate on the Currency Bill—Economy in Printing Public Documents, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented a memorial praying for such legislation as will secure the Government of the United States to the white race. Rejected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendment the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make transfers for the use of the bureaus of construction and repairs and steam engineering of certain balances to the credit of other bureaus of the Navy Department, which was passed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. HOWELL, Democrat, said he would not say how whether he thought the duties on the various forms of iron were as they should be. The Committee had reported a reduction of nine dollars per ton, which he had sought at least not to raise the duty on other forms of manufactured iron, but reserved to what he considered a very much improved classification, so as to prevent frauds and to collect duties, and that was about the best which the present Committee could do. As to hides, he knew tanners and dealers in hides here in favor of free hides, the first step was the one there. He related how the step was taken, which enabled the Senate to vote on the five per cent. of all hides used in the United States were raised here, and the Committee was not invited to take testimony as to the extent to which American stock raisers could not compete with foreigners.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, another member of the Committee, declared his dissent on record his dissent from the statements of Mr. Brooks as to the increase of rates on iron, Mr. Brooks' census new articles of food, such as tea or coffee or sugar, viz: From nine dollars to seven dollars per ton. This he considered that was an unwise reduction.

Mr. MARSHALL, another member of the Committee, declared himself opposed in toto to the principle on which the existing tariff is and the one now reported were based. He did not object to the bill, as many did, because of the expectations of the country, or as giving any large or great relief to the people, but as embodying protection and agricultural interests were entirely overlooked. After some little further discussion the bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for the 15th.

The House at 2:30 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. HOAR defended the present administration from the charge of the privileged class in regard to economy, claiming that the President and Congress had economized in the matter of pledges, and declaring there was to be no split in the Republican party, but a contest between the people's representatives and the people's President.

Mr. VAN WYCK spoke on the same subject, complimenting Mr. Dawes for his manliness and ability, a good work will be done if such faithful endeavors to reach the better natures of the Congressional Generals sailing on the Ushers.

Mr. STILES brought up the question of the gold contract, referring to the testimony of James Fisk, Jr., as published in the New York *Tribune* to-day, and declaring the honor of the President was involved in the questioning.

Mr. DAWES made a point of order that the remarks were entirely irrelevant to the subject before the House.

The Chairman sustained the point of order but left it with the House to hear Mr. Stiles' remarks, he was reminded that he must interest the House in what he had to say.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the Chair ought at least to hear what his colleague had to say.

The Chairman immediately ruled Mr. Randall out of order, and he rebuked the latter for the remark of Randall that the Speaker was not impartial, Mr. Randall appealed from the decision, but the decision was sustained by the Committee of the Whole. [Laughter.]

Mr. STILES asked leave to print his remarks, but Mr. WASHBURN objected.

Mr. STILES said if the charges preferred against Butterfield were true, he would be the ruler of the people. [Long calls to order.]

The Committee rose, and the House, at 4:40, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1870.

COTTON DESTROYED.

A fire occurred this afternoon in the cotton warehouse of Cyrus Olmstead, Nos. 504 and 506 Washington street, supposed from spontaneous combustion. The building contained 1,300 bales of cotton, owned by E. T. Wilson, which estimates his loss at $50,000, partly insured. The loss on building and other stock was about $5,000.

ARRIVED.

The steamer City of London from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The *Tribune* special from Atlanta, January 31, says: Both Houses met this morning. In the House a protest from Bryant against the legality and constitutionality of the late session following, in which Bryant and other Democrats made vehement and bitter attacks on the Governor and Republicans. Before action was taken the committee appointed to look into the matter made report that they had fulfilled their duty, and the Governor replied that he was satisfied with the report. General order organization, and that a communication from the General commanding and the Governor would be sent in on Thursday, to which time both houses took a recess.

REV. COOKE TO BE TRIED.

Rev. Howard Cooke is to be tried for his escapade with Miss Johnson, by his Church, on April 2. Temporary insanity will be alleged in his defence.

THE CASTLE ON THE PARK.

Convicts of Western Pennsylvania.

Congregate and Commutation Systems.

Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary—The Iron Rule of Solitary Confinement Relaxed—Pleasant Results—The Warden's Report, &c., &c.

We have received the forty-third annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, which was read before the Legislature at its present session.

On the 8th of April, 1869, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Inspectors, at their discretion, to have the convicts, or any portion of them, congregated for the several purposes of labor, learning and religious service. On the 21st of May, following, an act equalizing the time of the convicts was passed, whereby a prisoner can lessen the term of his sentence, by good conduct, two and a half days on each month, during the first two years; five days on each month, during the third and fourth years; seven and a half days on each month for the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth years, and ten days for each month thereafter.

The friends and advocates of prison reform will be pleased to learn that the good effects of these laws are already apparent, and that the inspectors cordially indorse the system. We append what they say on the subject:

THE SOLITARY AND CONGREGATE SYSTEM.

In presenting our annual report, we cannot let the occasion pass without calling the attention of the legislature to the discussions that have arisen in the discipline of the prison, under the influence of the more liberal ideas embodied in the late legislation regulating the Western cells tariff had done; but he did not wish to be misunderstood as to the effect of the bill, least of all of any particular provision in it. He thought the bill would increase the value of property in this country to the extent of not less than $50,000,000, and he was important that the representatives of the people should be given the opportunity to examine the bill before its discussion was entered upon. He would instance the many changes made in the bill. For example, in the article of iron the classification on the Committee on Ways and Means had, the effect of the change of itself was to increase the revenue from manufacturers. In addition to this, there was increased duty on many articles of manufactured iron that originally came in free of duty. Another of the country. These features of the bill should be carefully considered. It also changed the classification of steel, upon some articles increasing the duty, while decreasing it upon others; it almost made a complete change in the classification of sugar, an article yielding largely to revenue. Many the committee. He believed that the classification was changed in the interest of revenue, although the general rates of duty were, so the price of sugar would probably be affected by the bill. That he agreed to, but what this bill reduced the duty on sugar, it also increased the protection of sugar refiners. The bill also levied a specific revision in the matter of drugs. It was the duty of the chairman of the Committee, that the bill placed upon the free list a large number of articles not before on it, but which were chiefly in the interest of protection, and not in the interest of revenue. For instance, there were many articles placed upon the free list which were elements in manufactures of the country, and hence a corresponding reduction had not been made upon the articles into which they entered, and there were other articles upon which a corresponding reduction had been made. There was nothing in reference to the abolition or reduction of duty on salt. There were other articles not affected by the bill, which now bore a high rate of duty. In his judgment the bill was constructed in the interest of protection rather than the interest of revenue. It was in the interest of that class of people who would be able to make large profits out of manufactures, and not in the interest of consumers. For these reasons he desired that ample opportunity should be given the House to examine the bill before discussion commenced.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed regret that his colleague on the Committee had entered upon debate on the bill at this time. His colleague it seemed misunderstood the general character, temper and tendency of the bill, which he (Schenck) could only understand by considering that his colleague had been absent from the city, engaged in another business. So far as he (Schenck) knew, the members of the Committee had endeavored to keep in mind three things: Revenue, protection and consumption.

Mr. BURGESS, of New York, also spoke in criticism of the bill, particularly condemning that portion of it specifying to iron, steel, carpetings and many other articles, the duties on which had been increased. As to iron, there was a rise on bars, round or square, of ten per cent.; on rods and wire rods sixteen per cent.; on scroll, flat, loop, strap, scalp, sixteen per cent.; on sheet or plate iron not glazed or polished, one-fourth cent per pound; on three-fourths of the importation, not glazed or polished, an increase of twenty-five per cent.; on glazed, looped, collar, ties made of hoop, sixty-six per cent.; on iron wire from twenty-five to forty-two per cent.; on iron spiral furniture springs, from thirty-five to fifty-five per cent.; on steel car wheels, one hundred per cent.; on steel carriage, locomotive and other springs, one hundred per cent.; on trace, halter, fence, chains, one-half cent per pound, and so a few articles more; a duty on horse, nuts, bolts or rivets, from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; on steel carriage, axles from fifty per cent. to one cent per pound, one hundred per cent.; on screws and iron not enumerated, five per cent.; on steel in ingots, blooms, &c., an increase three-fourth cents per pound; on steel railway bars, about one cent per pound, an increase of forty-four dollars per ton, an increase of ninety per cent.

Mr. BROOKS went on to examine several other advances in manufactured steel and iron and bars, mentioning also the duty on nickel as raised from fifteen per cent. advanced to forty cents per pound. The reductions in the bill, he said, had been ingeniously made upon mere revenue articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, brandy, spices, liquor, &c., thus reducing the revenue in order to have an excuse for raising the duty on iron, steel, carpeting and even on old type. But what was not done in the bill was far more conspicuous than what was done. The objectionable duties stood upon coal, salt, lead, lumber, &c.

Mr. SCHENCK went on to show that Mr. Schenck did not carry out his idea of specific duties, and gave many instances of the working of specific duties were all mingled together. He had been assisted by the Secretary of the Navy to make transfers for the use of the bureaus of construction and repairs and steam engineering of certain balances to the credit of other bureaus of the Navy Department, which was passed at the last session of Congress. He related how the organization, and that a communication from the General commanding and the Governor would be sent in on Thursday, to which time both houses took a recess.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

THE brief bill abolishing the franking privilege that passed the House of Representatives, has been reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Postal Affairs. It repeals all laws providing for the free transmission of mail matter, making no exception whatever. Newspaper exchanges and the free delivery of papers in the counties in which they are published fall with the rest; although it is believed an attempt will be made to modify the law in these respects. In England the abolition of the franking privilege followed the introduction of cheap postage. The following are the only exceptions in that country to the rule that nothing can go free through the post:

1. Petitions or addresses to her Majesty or to either House of Parliament.
2. Letters on the business of the postoffice, except bills addressed to local postmasters, which must be prepaid by stamp.
3. Letters for the different departments of the government in London may be prepaid or otherwise, at the option of the sender.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* quotes the *Christian Advocate* to the effect that the relinquishment of the American school system would be a step back towards the dark ages, and adds these comments:

"Our revolutionary fathers must have lived in the dark ages, as there never was a public school, and then they enjoyed a reputation for honesty and purity of character, not to speak in these days."

This is cautious, and only permits the inference that the *Post* regards the public schools as in no manner conducive to "honesty and purity of character." Is this its meaning? It is certainly the view of the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, whose doleful jeremiads against the schools are based on the assertion that they are hot-beds of infidelity and vice. Furthermore, as the *Post* views every question from a purely political stand point, we feel at liberty to inquire whether its evasive flings at the school system indicate an authoritative Democratic deliverance to the same effect? The query is of greater interest to our Democratic readers than it is to ourselves, and for this reason we ask for more light.

An attempt is on foot to give Mr. Revels Jeff. Davis's old seat, whose place he is chosen to fill, which is next to John Sherman, and he now occupied by Sprague. If he was accepted as the almost natural successor to Jeff. in the Senate he should occupy the same seat. But Hayti, luckily held an invitation to appear at a Presidential diplomatic dinner party at the moment when word was received that the Power whom he represented had been decapitated. An am bassador from France hearing that LOUIS NAPOLEON had passed to the shades of private life could not have acted with more dignity. Col. TATE at once wrote to the President, informing him that his diplomatic functions having ceased, he must forego the honor and pleasure of attending the dinner. He was too modest to say that the succeeding party in his country had done him the honor to offer a high bounty for his head. Col. TATE, it is understood, intends not to part with it for the present, at any rate not in the way the new government of his country has so delicately proposed.

THE New York *World* thinks the right of Senator REVELS, of Mississippi, to JEFF. DAVIS's vacant chair in the United States Senate, "fatally worth contesting" on the theory that Mr. REVELS is not a citizen under the DRED SCOTT decision. It predicts the ground which the Senate will take in REVELS's case will be that when the Fourteenth Amendment says that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens," it means that persons naturalized in the United States are citizens from the date of their naturalization; and persons born in the United States, citizens from the date of their birth. The *World* also cites the fact for the benefit of its political friends, that the nine and seven years' citizenship required of Senators and Representatives have not always been strictly construed. When Texas was annexed her citizens, chosen as such, were admitted to seats in Congress, although they had been foreigners up to the date of annexation. Any other course would have compelled her to wait nine years for representation in the Senate, unless citizens of the United States resident in other States had been chosen to that body. Should we ever annex Canada the same thing would be repeated. We certainly would not ask her to wait seven or nine years to elect one of her own residents to the Senate or House.

A RAY of light as to the future policy of the Democratic party is given us by Hon. RICHARD VAUX, in a speech before the "Democratic Association of Pennsylvania," at Philadelphia, on Saturday night. The speech comes up to the most exacting Bourbon standard; it shows clearly that nothing has been forgotten and nothing learned in the rapid strides of history during the past ten years. For instance, Mr. VAUX says:

"The Fifteenth Amendment will be of no avail in the Constitution, as it was unconstitutional by proposal. Its language is retrospective and cannot affect the present. Congress has no power to create a voter in Pennsylvania, the laws of the State do not say so and we shall have the right to vote—they only say we shall have the right to petition."

Mr. VAUX is an influential man with his party in this State; his voice is potential in State Conventions, and he rarely permits an assemblage of that kind to pass by without moulding its declarations to suit his views. In the speech from which we have quoted he probably lays down the future policy of his party, viz.: That the Fifteenth Amendment will have no legal or binding effect, and Congress, even acting under an express grant of power in the amended Constitution, will have no power to create a voter in Pennsylvania. Here is the Democratic platform of the future. If it suits the leaders of that party, we are very confident the Republicans will not object to fighting the battle out on this line. We have long thought that the compact organization known as the Democratic party was impervious to outside assaults—that it has as many lives as a cat; but as there is no political canon against self-slaughter, Mr. VAUX seems to have adopted it as a sure method of removing the obstruction. Success to Mr. VAUX in the next State Convention.

SOME men regard repetition with a measure or disgust nearly intolerable. In a few persons this feeling almost amounts to disease. A late eminent professor, in a well known theological school, was so unpleasantly affected by the necessity of repetition imposed by his position, that he sought to avoid the misery by constantly changing the method or plan of study which he had prescribed for his class. Not only were two successive classes seldom permitted to follow the same plan, or use the same text books, but these were sometimes changed once or twice during a term of four or five months. Others again are patient of repetition to an astonishing degree. One might fancy them envying Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE's mill horse, whose energies were spent in moving around a circle of fifteen feet in diameter. Some of the old preachers were wonderful illustrations of this sort of patience. Think of a man repeating the same sermon over and over again at short intervals for fifty or sixty years. Such examples, however, are after all easily understood. By thus going day after day along the same narrow road a duty may be be performed and a livelihood gained. Grand or comforting truths are not divested of their power by repetition. The Hindoo who says Ram, Ram, Ram, and nothing more, with unfaltering voice from sun rise to sunset, faultlessly fancies that he is gaining righteousness by his battology. But how shall we explain tolerance of iteration in cases where no such or similar motives can be imagined to sustain the flagging energy, or abate the inevitable disgust? How account for the persistent endurance with which some proclaim for months the existence of facts which all but themselves know to be fictions? How explain, on rational principles, the conduct of a person who, through long years, keeps on saying that Mr. —— has red hair, while everybody knows that his hair is jet black? Nobody believes the charge; the people treat him as a dark haired man. What supplies the vital force necessary to such unflagging repetitions of an idle imagination? Personal advantage cannot be the motive, for probably none accredes to the parrot. Malice, we fancy, is seldom either so blind or so self-supporting. It is certainly a puzzle, and will prove a puzzle to every one who makes the fact a subject of meditation. The only analogy in the natural world which appears to us to suggest an explanation is the fact, well known to observers, of the dog barking all day and then all night under the irritation provoked by the echo of his own voice. Dogs sometimes contract illness by such protracted labor. And yet we doubt whether any person ever witnessed this canine performance, in whom pity for the dog was not at first quite banished by the ridiculous nature of the spectacle. The scene, however, soon becomes tiresome, one comes to pity even canine exertions that end in sound, only a voice and nothing more.

—If the reader is in doubt as to the application of all this, let him put the editor of the "organ" in the dog's place, and he will be enlightened.

ATTACKS ON THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In the New York Legislature last spring a section was foisted into the tax levy for the city, providing that an amount of money equal to twenty per cent. of the excise taxes collected should be distributed by the Board of Education "for support of schools educating children gratuitously in said city who are not provided for in the common schools thereof." This was a move in the direction of denominational education, and to overthrow our American school system. It is not disputed that there is room in the public schools for every child in the city, so that the provision was unnecessary, even if the much stronger objection should not be raised, that the appropriation was for the benefit of religious schools. The following exhibit shows the amount of the one-fifth of the excise tax received, under this law, by the various religious sects in New York city, for the benefit of institutions under their care:

Roman Catholic	$412,572 28
Protestant Episcopal	29,433 09
Methodist Episcopal	21,441 46
Reformed Dutch Church	12,840 46
Presbyterian	7,963 14
Baptist	2,760 34
Methodist Episcopal	1,077 84
German Evangelical	2,927 34
Miscellaneous	41,565 34
Total	$528,742 47

These facts we obtain from the report of a committee of the Union League Club, which has taken this matter in charge, in order to correct the abuse. The report cites additional facts to show that all this legislation is inspired by Catholics, and that they are the main recipients of the public bounty. We quote:

In 1866, for $1 a year the City Government gave to the Archbishop (the Church property) all the land, (of ground) on Madison and toward Fourth avenues, worth to-day $500,000. In 1867 (mid-day) gave to the same sect the use of a whole block of ground running from Fifth to Madison avenues, and from Fifteenth to Fifty-first streets, by changing a lease into a fee for the sum of $67,500, and that in 1864 paid the same sect $21,000 for the privilege of extending Madison avenue across this block. A like sum made this sect a donation of $9,923 81 to pay all assessments on this block for opening Madison avenue, and a donation in addition of the assessed value of this block of ground is $1,500,000.

In 1867 (very late in the same year) for $1, the fee of the Fifth avenue end of the block of ground adjoining the last and between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and there, in 1867, for $1 a year rent, gave this sect the use of a whole block of ground, three avenues and a half block running through from Fifth to Fourth avenues, and in 1868 a large additional block of ground on Lexington and a half dollars. The City Government has thus given to this sect the worth of real estate to a single sect for sectarian purposes.

Petitions are in circulation in New York against the continuation of the sytsem of donations to religious schools, and denouncing it "as essentially improper, impolitic, and unjust, and tending to destroy the system of free common schools, not "only in the city, but throughout the State."

The subject of a division of the school fund, for the benefit of denominational schools, or rather at the dictation of a single demomination, promises to be warmly agitated at Albany this winter. The city or Tammany Democrats are understood to support such a change of policy in the school appropriations, while with few exceptions it is strongly opposed by the rural Democracy, who see in it nothing but annihilation for the party outside of New York city. The Catholic view of the question is supported by TWEED, SWEENEY and other Tammany magnates, and they have attempted to make it a Democratic principle, through caucus machinery. Governor HOFFMAN, it is said, will go as far as he dares with the country members in opposing his Tammany masters. We earnestly hope, and in a political sense the hope is certainly an unselfish one, that the New York Democrats will not be entrapped by the reckless and corrupt city leaders, into a raid on our common school system. Politically it could have but one result, but we deprecate the introduction of such semi-religious questions into our national or State politics as prolific only in evil to the whole community.

OVERCROWDED ENGLAND.

The distress that prevails in London and throughout England—there are 150,000 paupers in the metropolis, and something like a million in the kingdom—reaches every portion of the working people, and is beginning to touch the middle classes through the oppressiveness of the poor rates. This has led to the formation of a powerful league for the purpose of compelling government to furnish money enough to send a few millions of British workmen, with their families, to Canada, Australia and other colonies. "Assisted emigration," in fact, is one of the great hobbies of the day in England, and the Emigration League has at its head a host of trades union presidents, clergymen, members of Parliament and the nobility, politicians and manufacturers. Their policy is that emigration should at once be commenced on a grand scale, the treasury providing a passage and furnishing the outfit for every person who will go to one of the colonies. The estimate of the League is that it will be necessary to commence with a million of emigrants, at a cost of fourteen pound per head, which would involve an expenditure of something like seventy millions of dollars, and yet would only relieve the country of a number of people equal to its pauper population. The theory at the bottom of this scheme is that by the diminution of the number of workingmen those who remain at home will be able to command higher wages or constant employment, and thus bar the increase of pauperism.

But will the artificial depletion of a country by assisted emigration afford permanent relief? It strikes us it would be but momentary; while the class of emigrants sent out would hardly be of a kind to advance the colonies. No State aid has been furnished to the millions of Irish and Germans who have sought homes in this country. They endured great privations, many of them, to get here, but this "educated them to a pitch of self-reliance that" has made them an invaluable addition to our population. Those who first came quickly made money to send for their friends and relatives, and thus the stream of emigration has been unintermitted. Assisted emigration" in England involves the confession that the English laborer is unequal to the conflict with poverty through which millions of Germans and Irish, poverty stricken and ignorant, have fought their way to a successful career and prosperous homes in America.

FOUR mammoth cattle raised by Mr. Geo. Ayrault, of Poughkeepsie, arrived in New York last Wednesday, and were carried singly in a large box drawn by six horses to the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth street, where they will remain on exhibition a few days. It is claimed that they are the four best and heaviest cattle ever raised, the smallest weighing 3,300 pounds, and being six years old. They were purchased by Mr. Wm. Lalor, of Fulton Market, for $600 each. It is his intention to have the skins stuffed and mounted, and to present them to the Central Park Commissioners, Mr. Green having signified his willingness to accept the gifts and provide a suitable place for them.

BUT for the outrageous abuse of the franking privilege, there would not be so loud a demand for its abolition. For instance, an Iowa paper reveals the passage through its district of a trunk franked from Washington to San Francisco, weighing 350 pounds, the postage on which, at 3 cents per half ounce, would amount to $56.

GENERAL POLITICS.

"To this complexion have we come at last," is the burst of the New York *Herald* in referring to Senator Revels's arrival at the Capital.

Partisan Democracy has gone to seed pretty thoroughly in nearly all parts of the Union, but it crops out occasionally in some of the least civilized sections of the country. The latest sample of its productions is exhibited in Montana:

"A letter to the Helena *Herald* states that the two most important bills now pending in the Legislature there are 'a bill to cut down extra compensation, and another providing that none but Missourians and those who have served three years in the rebel army shall be eligible to office in Montana by election or appointment.' A letter of a later date announces that the bill providing that 'none but Missourians and those who have served three years in the rebel army shall be eligible to office' had passed the Legislature, and had been vetoed by the Governor, but that the Council had passed the bill over the veto, and the probability was that it would pass the House.

The *World* has beaten all its contemporaries in interviewing Senator Revels. Good for the Democratic organ. The interviewer captured Revels at a social party, and found him a thick set mulatto, with a decidedly African but pleasant physiognomy, and bland, agreeable manner—evidently a man able to take care of himself in his own way, and who will not suffer himself to be brow-beaten. Here is a specimen of the colloquy between reporter and Senator:

Correspondent—What will be the first duty imposed on you on entering the Senate?

Mr. Revels—Well as the Legislature of Mississippi has passed a resolution, which you have doubtless seen, requesting Congress to relieve the political disabilities of certain citizens of the State, it will be my duty to present that subject to the Senate.

Correspondent—You then propose to take ground as a Senator impartially for whites as well as blacks?

Mr. Revels—Certainly; I come as a representative of the State, irrespective of color.

Correspondent—As a representative of the Radical party?

Mr. Revels—Certainly; as representatives of the Republican party of the state, they called us Radicals, but still I am for the people, and the interests of the State at large.

Correspondent—I suppose you will be apt to take a decided part in debate when you are fairly on the floor. The fact that you are a lawyer would indicate that you were liable to talk a bit.

"Well," said Mr. Revels in his most quiet tones, "there's one thing you'll find out about me: I don't talk when I haven't got anything to say. I never made a habit of it. I always listen to a debate on an important question with great attention, and I can remember I've been interested in legislative debates. If there is anything to say when I am present and have the right to speak, which hasn't been said by others and I can do good, I shall say it, but I never speak for the sake of putting myself forward or getting my name into print. I may have considerable to say, but I can't y-t-t-e-l-l."

It is very clear that Mr. Davis's successor was a match for the inquisitive newspaper man.

A largely attended Republican convention was held at Indianapolis on the 27th inst., to elect delegates to the State convention, at which a resolution was adopted, with great enthusiasm, declaring "that the thanks of the country are due the Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, for the firm and timely stand he has taken in Congress in favor of strict economy and a judicious retrenchment of expenditures in the administration of our national affairs."

Governor Bowie submitted to the Maryland House, on Monday, a communication from the Governor of Ohio, advising the State of Maryland of the rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by that State. There was joy in the House until it was noticed that the Ohio Governor's letter was dated a year ago.

A Papal Delusion.

According to the correspondence from Rome of Mr. Hurlbut, in the New York *World*, His Holiness labors under the delusion that all the world is coming back to Rome. On this point his infatuation is profound. "Whenever a dozen English converts come and do obeisance to him," writes the correspondent, "he takes it as a sign that all England is returning to the true faith. Traveling Americans, who come and ask him to bless crosses for them, represent in his eyes the whole American people. Of what is actually going on in the United States and knows no more than the Sultan or the Czar, perhaps less than either of them, and he is chief adviser men who delude the high priest by flattering the prince. It is a thousand pities that this Council was ever called at all, and more than a thousand pities that it was convened in Rome."

THE difficulty of collecting insurance money is exciting some attention in different parts of the country. In part this is attributable to the many frauds that have been perpetrated upon insurance companies, while on the other hand many companies permit themselves to be sued because they are unable to pay, or in order to gain time. This class of companies are, of course, unworthy of credit and should not be patronized. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in referring to the subject, publishes a list of suits. Pending against insurance companies, which have been brought in that city since January, 1867. It foots up ninety-two suits, involving $363,156. Against some of the companies there are as high as seven suits.

NATURE, in a review of a popular scientific work, which it condemns as superficial, has the following wonderfully eloquent passage:

In it a message from some modern prophet to a prophet who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, imploring them to take heed to the tale written in fire over every inch of all space, and chanted in every note by every atom, so long and so often in vain? What to tell us of the signs written in lines of light and lines of black, which have been travelling eastward from the outermost space since the oldest time, till now unnoticed and unread? Will it speak of the cozy mother of living things, which lies, and creeps and grows over the whole bottom of the ocean's depths, and comes and goes in every little stagnant pool and slimy puddle? Will it teach us of the quivering flight of atoms in every fire that burns on earth, and in the flaming ministers which rush through illimitable spaces of the fairy chains which are welded when the chamber window is sculptured with the frost, and which hold in bonds the elements of the salt that is split; and of the giant chains which curb the comets and bind the invisible stars to us? Will it make us to know the great pulsations which shake the earth, and the little throbs which stir the the tiny cells of everything which lives and dies?

CONSIDERABLE interest exists in New York medical circles over what is known as the "creeping fever." In many respects this form of disease is entirely foreign to the medical authorities of that city, and in fact unknown to the entire profession. The first record of the disease in this country is a few cases that occurred in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, in the year 1806, among some emigrants from Ireland, but up to the present time it has never reached that city. There is no danger of its becoming epidemic, as it will only exist where there are accumulations of filth, and is by no means dangerous, as it will not prove fatal only under very aggravated circumstances. In 1865 this disease prevailed to a great extent in St. Petersburg, and though the people were greatly frightened, very few deaths resulted in proportion to the number affected. Supposing that it came from filthy streets, they were cleaned, and the inhabitants put under sanitary regulations, which checked the progress of the disease immediately.

DR. SCUDDER's church in San Francisco takes the lead in the business of teaching and christianizing the Chinese. Immediately after the morning services every Sabbath about two hundred faithful teachers go from the large auditorium to the vestry, and meet as many of these wonderful men with their peculiarity of dress and manners in waiting to be taught the language of the new nation, and the truths of the Book. The general knowledge of which has made us a people of whatever worth we may have superior to other peoples. These scholars are quick to learn and retain ideas, even if they cannot so readily secure our language to express them. Examples are many times with. To illustrate, I will give a simple but true incident: A Chinaman had heard these words read: "We have piped unto you, but we have not danced." In attempting to repeat it, he said: "We tooted unto you, why ye for no makee a jump."

THE *Churchman* publishes a letter from the Bishop of Capetown in reply to the congratulations extended to him by the Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, on the consecration of Bishop Macrorie in the place of Bishop Colenso. Bishop Gray writes: "It will, I am sure, be gratifying to you to hear that from the day when Bishop Macrorie landed in Natal until now, a signal blessing seems to have rested on his work. Crippled as he is for lack of men and means, the church is nevertheless recovering lost ground, and winning her way in the land. The Bishop has already held a Diocesan Synod, and he, with representatives from both clergy and laity of his Diocese will, I hope, come down here in January next to be present at the Provincial Synod. This troubled church is just now under another sore trial, for which I have no right to speak, as the matter is still *sub judice*."

A MR. UNSWORTH, superintendent of the wine cellar of the National Hotel, Washington, at the time of the famous poisoning, in 1857, says that the cause of the disease was the accumulation of offal in the basement and the stench of the sewers. He states that owing to a reduction of the force of waiters and servants consequent upon the change of proprietors, the garbage which accumulated in the larders, kitchen, and sewers of the hotel, could not be removed. The mass decayed, and when the weather moderated, sent up a deadly exhalation, which produced the violent disease now so famous. It appears that nobody took the disease save those who slept there. The solution of the mystery seems to lie in the fact that the scores of persons who fell victims to such criminal neglect of the ordinary precautions against certain death.

SAYS the Chicago *Tribune*, "the persistent refusal of the elevator men to come to any practical arrangement with the Board of Trade for the regulation of warehouse receipts affords strong presumptive evidence that the charges or suspicions, if that phrase is preferred, brought against them are true. We understand that their reply is, in substance, that an agreement to the proposed plan of registration making the receipts not negotiable until registered, would be equivalent to acknowledgement that they are rascals. This is the answer which a rascal would naturally make when driven into a corner."

A CENTURY ago seven vessels loaded with bullion coming from America foundered in a small harbor on the frontier of Spain. Fabulous tales have been told of the value of their cargoes, but as yet no attempt has been made to recover them, owing to the great expense and consequent risk of failure. An expedition has, however, been organized in Paris and it is said with scientific apparatus, diving bells, and every known contrivance for recovering sunken treasure. Half of the treasure, if recovered, goes to the Spanish government.

AT an auction sale of diamond jewelry in New York, an Oriental pearl and diamond pendant pin and ear-rings brought $709; a rich diamond pendant pin $165; a fine cluster set $500; a cluster diamond ring $256; a stone cameo pearl and diamond pin and ear-rings $185; an emerald and diamond cluster pin and ear-rings $189; a diamond cluster and black enamelled ring $196; an enamelled and diamond shell-shaped watch $130; a nine-stone diamond pin $121; and an opal and diamond ring $110.

A COUPLE of unique medals connected by a gold chain were picked up by a farmer while building a fence at Lawrence, Kansas, the other day. One was stamped with the British coat-of-arms and a bust of George III., while the other has the inscription, "Second President of Georgia Washington, M DCC XCVI." Five hundred dollars has been offered for this medal.

A MYSTERIOUS deaf girl has been agitating San Francisco. A reporter went to interview Her, and while taking down the points indulged in remarks which would not have been complimentary if she could have heard them. She stood it for some time, but finally emptied the coal-scuttle over him and pitched him down stairs. He doesn't believe she is deaf.

THE *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati says that the present Council will not confer infallibility on the Pope, but simply recognize the dogma as something which already exists, and which must henceforth be believed under pain of eternal damnation.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, February, 1870.

PARTIES AND RECEPTIONS.

New York is not as gay as its wont this winter. In fact, fancy, great entertainments like those "you read about" are falling into disrepute; they cost so much and are worth so little. Fifty people make a jam in our small brown-stone houses, which are as alike as two peas, and "games" are inconsistent with comfort and trained dresses.

Or course, there is much visiting and entertaining, but it is gradually assuming a different and more sensible form. "Evenings," small *recherche* dinners and "receptions," at which some characteristic entertainment is provided, are the vogue, and are altogether more agreeable than the mere crowd, where one loses one's temper, ruins one's dress and cannot exchange a word with a single person that one knows.

Ordinary "parties" have indeed nothing in the world to recommend them, except the fact that almost everybody can give one, and that they enable people to clear off all the old scores. Light, warmth, a certain amount of space, music and something to eat are all the requisites for the entertainment of one, to two hundred persons, but an elegant little dinner is a very different affair. This requires the addition of detail, a *chef de cuisine*, trained servants in every department, and that thorough system and order, which cannot be sent like the Charlotte Russe from a confectioner's, but must come from habit.

"Receptions" are a furore and are of all kinds. There are the regular weekly receptions of persons, who receive the whole season through, on a stated evening; there are day receptions and wedding receptions, and art receptions, and club receptions, at all of which it is understood that "dress" in the society sense is not required, that ladies can wear a morning visiting toilet, if they find it convenient, without losing *caste*, or being subject to observation.

GRAND TOILETS.

The robes of ceremony this winter are neither satin nor *moire antique*; they are royal velvet in the most striking shades of ruby red, Assyrian purple, emerald green and amethyst blue.

They are often made plain, with a narrow doubled quilling of corded silk for trimming or piping of satin and toilette completed by ruffles and collarette of point or Valenciennes lace. Sometimes, however, the removable train is added, and then the costume becomes really magnificent.

At a wedding reception recently, an amethyst velvet dress was worn with a court train, which turned back from the sides and was joined together its entire length by butterfly bows of thick satin ribbon the color of the velvet.

The lining of the train was white satin, the chemisette inserted in the low, square boddice was white satin, and the sleeves were of white satin divided into puffings by bands of amethyst velvet.

For ornaments, diamonds are always worn with full dress. American ladies are great on diamonds. French women will accept any sort of trivial parure that happens to be the vogue, English women will descend to imitations, but Americans who can afford one handsome dress, always manage a diamond breast pin and earrings to wear with it.

Flower parures and other styles of fancy evening ornaments have always been failures here, because Americans have never considered themselves dressed without their diamonds.

Beside the gorgeous tropical splendor of velvet and satin, silks and muslins are never worthless, some beautiful toilettes are composed of this last material, the characteristic worn with *chemie* crape tunics or covered with over dresses of white muslin, finished with needle work and lace.

The Russian method of trimming lilac and emerald green silk with flounces of white muslin, supplemented by a *tunique* overdress of the same, has been introduced here, and is much used for rich black silks. In the latter case, black velvet bows and loops and ends are used for ornaments. Among the contents of a box received last week by a lady from Paris, was a tunique or corsage of corn-colored china crepe. It was open in front, and large Oriental sleeves, bordered with silver and fringe. There was a ball dress of tulle dotted with silver and trimmed with white Spanish blonde and white satin ribbon, but this seemed less desirable than a charming *robe de Chambre* of soft cream-tinted cashmere, faced with satin, the lining striped diagonally with narrow bands of black velvet. The sleeves were open and lined with blue satin, displaying the coat sleeves of blue satin worn beneath, the collar and revers of satin at the throat.

A plain high dress of black or blue *gros grain*, with ruffle or lace at the throat and ornaments of dead gold, in the best possible taste for ladies who do not wish to appear in expensive or elaborate toilets, gold jewelry, plain but massive, stands next to diamonds in fashionable estimation, and is most desirable, as being exceedingly effective, always retaining its value, and gifted to any dress or occasion, and becoming to ladies both fair and dark.

FANCY DRESSES.

Masquerades and fancy dress balls are discouraged this season, and have given place in private houses to charade parties and the like, but there are many inquiries for fancy costumes, and as they may be useful to some of my readers I will indicate a few:

Winter requires a light gray tulle or tarlatan dress dotted all over with gold or white swan's down. The hair should be left floating, and thickly powdered with fairy gold or diamond powder. A robin perched on a snow-covered twig ornaments the hair, and another is used upon the corsage, or to loop up the folds of the dress.

"Infantry" is a white tulle dress made with three skirts, striped with very narrow green and gold satin ribbon—black and red may also be used to alternate with the others, if preferred. Wings ornamented to match are attached to the back.

"Night" is always a black tulle dress covered with stars, and shadowed by a long, veiling veil, started also, and attached to a silvery crescent worn upon the head.

"Undine" requires a dress of Nile green tarlatan over white, caught up with sea-weed, to which little white shells and bits of coral are attached. The boddice should be low, and arranged in Grecian folds, the sleeves short and open, the blonde hair floating, and ornamented with a wreath harmonizing with the decoration of the skirt.

"Old Mother Hubbard" is very easily managed. The dress consists simply of a skirt, and short gown of large patterned, old fashioned chintz, the skirt very much trimmed up, the short gown belted in. A tall, conical, black velvet hat, the shape exactly of the black fell hats the welsh men and women wear if indiscriminately, only brought to a point, will be found the feature of the costume. The old lady must be very much bent, and walk with a stick.

An Irish dress is pretty and cheaply gotten up. It consists of a red woolen petticoat and a green overskirt open in front, drawn back and puffed together. A jaunty little cap of white muslin perched on one side of the head and ornamented with a sprig of shamrock.

A very handsome Highland dress is made of white alpaca, a genuine tartan plaid ribbon round the skirt, a Tartan scarf fastened to the left shoulder with a Scotch brooch, and knotted under the right arm, and a Glengarry veiled cap with a plume of feathers.

The Spanish dress is always made in pink or white colored silk, covered with two white black lace flounces, body low, open with a chemisette and trimmed with black lace, high comb, with a black Spanish lace veil falling from it so as to envelop the shoulders, the rose is fastened coquettishly on one side of the head. These national costumes are all short and only just long enough to touch the ground.

The Neapolitan dress, like the Spanish, is very becoming to brunettes. It consists of a woolen petticoat trimmed with two rows of black velvet. Buff is a good color. An overskirt of black velvet, looped over a high frill, one of white jaconet. A small, clear white muslin apron, striped in Roman colors with narrow satin ribbon, square flat head dress of muslin, striped with narrow ribbon near the hem, and several strings of gold beads around the neck. The dress of Evangeline is very pretty and pretty. Chemisette of white satin, square black velvet bodice and high white chemisette. A large white muslin cloak is suspended from the neck, and the head is surmounted by a high Normandy cap of Victoria lawn. "Queen Rose" wears alternate skirts of white and rose-colored tulle, caught up with bunches of red and white roses. A wreath of roses round her head. A charming Watteau dress is composed of a petticoat of cerise satin, a white silk overdress, *Chinese* with rosebuds, the sleeves square and sleeves ruffled with lace at the elbows, and skirt bunched up with white roses and red satin. Powdered hair with a little white satin cap trimmed with cherry satin ribbons.

There are Turkish, Greek and other costumes more elaborate than any I have mentioned, but these are nearly all capable of home construction with limited resources.

HINTS FOR THE SOUTH.

It is difficult to imagine that while we are freezing other people are roasting, but the variety in our climate makes even this possible, so that hints on styles for the forthcoming spring and summer will not be out of place. Indoor dresses, prints, percales, and fine striped cambrics are always safe to buy and to wear. They are generally made up now, without lining and need very little fitting, the skirt consisting of a skirt and *sac* or skirt and long basque or a sort of blouse, which belts in, looks neatly, somewhat more dressy than the old-fashioned tight waist and straight full skirt, and is yet perfectly free and convenient for work. Sometimes the over-dress is lined to the waist, but usually a close fitting body of cotton cloth, high or low, is worn underneath. These simple costumes may be made quite plain or they may be trimmed with ruffles and narrow flounces, to look very pretty for country afternoon wear. The skirt, instead of being gored may be made very narrow at the top and finished with a deep flounce and a ruffle added to the basque or sack. This with a belt to which sash, bow and ends are attached, is cool and comfortable and not unbecoming.

The open bodies will undoubtedly be worn throughout the summer, and afford a pretty and easy method of making up muslin, foulards, barege, and other thin materials.

Make the bodies without lining, open them to the waist, edge them with a ruffle and the ruffle with lace; close them just above the line of the bust and wear the black velvet ribbon round the neck, with a cameo pendent locket attached.

The sleeves may be puffed slightly on a plain lining, and ruffled below the elbow. The skirt demi-trained and include a flounce six or eight inches deep; of course a belt to each body will be added, ruffled upon the ends only.

This very simple costume may be varied or elaborated to suit individual taste. Sleeves may be lightly puffed to the wrist, or left entirely plain; bodies may be cut square or heart-shaped, or made high and plain, and trimmed to simulate these designs. Skirts may be trimmed with numerous narrow flounces, and have an over-skirt added, ruffled and looped up, with bands and bows; but these require the skill of an artist, while the plainer style can be copied by any clever seamstress and housewife.

There is no change at present in the cut or method of arranging skirts. They are still gored front and sides, and gathered in full at the back; the little fulness at the sides is laid in flat single pleats. The straight breadths are left for the back, unless the material is very narrow, and then three are required.

Narrow flounces upon walking skirts are spaced between, and the space occupied with bands of velvet or with a double quilling of the material or with a ruffle bound with some constrasting color, in silk, ribbon or velvet. With these skirts a Polonaise, forming a *panier* at the back, and an apron in front, the boddice trimmed also to simulate a pointed cape or large collar, is worn and completes a very neat and convenient suit. The Polonaise is trimmed with a ruffle and a heading to match the skirt. This style is a very good one for alpaca suits or for any of the light woolen materials used for early spring wear.

Black velvet, which was introduced last season in conjunction with unbleached linen, pique and white Swiss muslin dresses will be more fashionable than they were; it will be used for trimming straw hats, in conjunction with roses, mixed flowers and grass, and may be usefully mounted in round or square bows, so that it can be removed at will from one bonnet, hat or article to another.

Simple needlework bands ruffled on are the newest and prettiest trimming for white *pique*, and Guipure Insertions and lace are used upon linen. The mantle known as the "Metternich," which bells down front and back and forms large loose sleeves from the shoulders, seems to have obtained a permanent hold upon the popular affections. It is made in velvet, but is better adapted to brighter and softer materials, such as silks and cashmeres. It is always trimmed with fringe, and will be much worn as a spring garment and used to complete the suits of middle aged ladies.

THE CHIGNON.

The arrangement of the hair is a matter of great interest now that the bonnets display it so liberally and the changes are so frequent.

The long braid, *chatelaine* braids as they are called, are almost universal in the street, but they are rarely seen at evening balls or parties, or even at the opera. Whenever full dress is required the long braids surrendered and gives place to puffs or shorter braids interspersed with curls.

The *chignon* is still surmounted with a massive braid and this by a shell, or metal braid, which keeps the hair in place and answers the purpose of a comb. A bow of ribbon or velvet is placed on one side, or instead of other ornament or band of velvet, or ribbon, is worn fastened with a bow. This single head dress is very becoming to ladies of any age who do not wear caps.

Blonde hair is frizzed and fluffy as ever in front. Dark hair, on the contrary, is waved and worn smooth. Yellow hair is less fashionable since it has been universally adopted by women of questionable reputation upon the stage, and is considered less desirable abroad in high circles than hair of the chestnut hue or "Queen's tint," which is greatly admired, and less apt than fairer hair to be accompanied by a freckled complexion.

A decoction of Arnica flowers, by the way, is said to be excellent for curing the effects of sun and wind upon the skin, and ladies who dread the ides of March had better have it in readiness.

CRINOLINE.

It is noticed that hooped skirts are now as generally worn as ever, but they are very small; seventy-five inches at the base for the ordinary sized lady; eighty inches for one who is exceptionally tall.

The new styles are very fine and flexible, the steel circles small, well covered, and placed close together. The shape is nearly straight, but there is a small fourness at the upper part of the back which can be enlarged by the addition of a "bustle," but is sufficient for the support of the basque and full sash which now forms an indispensable part of every costume.

Without this small hoop the street dress at the present worn is very much out of proportion and extremely uncomfortable to wear.

THE BACHLIK.

This pretty and picturesque garment, which was introduced here two years ago, out which has never been very popular because it was expensive, and ladies did not know what to do with it, is gradually growing in favor.

It is copied, as the name denotes, from the head-dress of a Roman soldier, and can be used as a scarf or carriage wrap, as a *cache col* for concerts or the opera.

It may be cheaply made by ladies themselves from a pattern, and prettily braided with very little trouble. It is usually made in scarlet cloth or cashmere.

JENNIE JUNE.

EVERY one has heard that the French take to frogs immensely. The trade has grown of late, a single frog merchant of Luxembourg having exported to France 200,000 frogs in three weeks. As the after part of the animal is only used for consumption—as frogs—there is consequently a large portion left. But the careful utilitarian Frenchman has found a profitable means of utilizing this rejected portion, and it is now cooked up at the French restaurants and sold as turtle soup. The real of Dutch and the disgustingly looking slimy skin are swallowed by the gourmands as turtle soup, and they smack their lips relishingly under the impression that they are indulging in a beautiful pate of the genuine article.

DR JACKSON'S
AMMONIA LOZENGES.

These celebrated *Lozenges* are carefully prepared according to the recipe of Professor Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and are a most convenient, agreeable, and, in most cases, an effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and all affections arising from the derangement of the Respiratory Organs.

Being an excellent expectorant, they give great relief in difficulty of breathing, and lightness of the Chest, and allay the irritation of the Throat and tendency to Cough, which is characteristic in Consumptives. A Lozenge allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth when the cough is troublesome, will generally check it and if taken before going to bed, will prevent coughing in the night.

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Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE
TO ALL BOILERS.

That we, the Boilers of Youngstown are out on a strike, and that we request all Boilers to keep clear till everything is settled.

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For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 1, 1870.

Money continues to rule in favor of the borrowing class. There are large amounts of money seeking investment in strong paper or bonds and mortgages. It is a difficult task for lenders any longer to obtain high rates for money, except where they assume heavy risks.

—Sale of stocks Tuesday evening, February 1st, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. Mellwaine, auctioneer:

National Bank of Commerce	$138 50
N. and M. National Bank	67 50
Citizens' National Bank	69 50
Allegheny National Bank	67 50
Exchange National Bank	67 50

—The Government bond market is rather heavy and prices slightly off. The announcement from Washington, says the New York Commercial, that the Treasury will buy during February only $2,000,000 of bonds and will sell $4,000,000 of gold, is not confirmed by orders to that effect having been sent to the Assistant Treasurer; no instructions on the matter having as yet been received by Mr. Folger. The report, however, is generally accepted as authentic and, as is thought, to the extraction of the Sinking Fund purchases may somewhat affect prices of bonds abroad, there is a disposition to regulate prices accordingly. The receipts of bonds from the interior, however, remain on the late reduced scale; while the demand from investors and institutions is steady and healthy. Some of the stock houses appear to be buyers at the decline, and some effort is apparent to weaken the market preparatory to speculative purchases.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds '62	115¼	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '64	115¼	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '65	115¼	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	121¾	121¾	121¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Cooke [illegible] United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	121¾	121¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118	118¼	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¼	115½	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115¼	115½	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115¼	115½	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¼	114¾	½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¼	114¾	½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¼	114¾	½	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¼	112¾	½	
U. S. Currency	111½	111¾	¼	

—The New York *Herald* says that many of the speculative combinations have been disappointed at the apathy with which outsiders have regarded the temptations to again enter the speculative arena. Indeed, it is asserted all the ease in money to keep prices from receding, and were it not for the unusual facilities afforded to holders of stocks it is an open question whether the whole market would not have undergone a decline. The brokers whose business has been so largely reduced since last fall are compelled to confess that the street lacks the old buoyancy which used to attend the relaxation of the rate on call loans. The fall in the interest on five and ten per cent. would in the old times have led to the sharpest competition for the possession of stocks, but the late discussion upon speculation has developed the fact that there are errors of management, and of calculation even, which need correction. Some of these errors proceed from ignorance of the science of insurance, some from carelessness, and more from unscrupulous methods of increasing the volume of business. The Superintendent provided for in the bill must be fully competent to make necessary investigations and calculations, and to detect what is intentionally or accidentally or purposely bad in the affairs of a company. He should have a full and practical acquaintance with the questions upon which insurance is basis, the science of risks, and those requirements to enable him to make clear, distinct and reliable reports of the condition of the insurance companies. There are few public officers who are called upon to protect more sacred interests than he will. He will be in some sense the guardian of the widow and the orphan. It is to him that the public will look for the prevention of errors or faults by which a helpless class may be injured. Can a superintendent thoroughly qualified be had for the salary, $2,000, provided for in the bill? Any person thoroughly competent to fill the place can command more than twice that sum from any well-conducted insurance company. The bureau should be no charge upon the Commonwealth. Our own companies and foreign agencies should pay a special tax to sustain it.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks or the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, February 1, 1870. }

In our general markets business is picking up a little, though still quite limited. Trade as yet is confined to current local wants. Prices have changed but little for some time past, though in many articles of produce there is a drooping tendency. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged, with a moderate demand for good supplies. We quote choice to extra at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel; fair to good at $2 50@2 75, and very common at $2@2 25 ₱ barrel. Inferior and common are very dull.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts continue fair, with a moderate inquiry for choice table butter. We quote very choice at 38@39c, and prime at 28c ₱ lb. Common roll and packed are dull and nominal.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—Market moderately active. We quote S. C. hams at 20c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 14@14½c; S. C. shoulders at 13c; rib sides 17½@18c; lard in tierces 17c; lard in buckets 18c; lard in kegs 18c. P. Seller & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 lb packages, 20c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Held at $20 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 13c@17c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—Market quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; Factory 18@18½c; and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ₱ lb. Limberger 19½c, and Switzerland 20@c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet, with a moderate demand for choice bright dried apples, and for halved peaches. We quote good to choice dried apples at 5@5½c; prime to choice peaches 9@10c for quarters; 10½@11½c for halves, and 23c ₱ lb for pared. Blackberries 14c ₱ lb. Dull and pitted cherries 38c ₱ lb.

CORN—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, with a moderate demand, and sales of fresh packed at 24@25c ₱ dozen.

HAY—We quote loose hay from country wagons at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $11 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way in the Diamond market at $7 75@8 00 ₱ cwt., as to amount purchased, size, quality, etc.

HUSKS—Sales at 1½c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 45@1 45, and No 2 at 90c ₱ gallon.

OSNABURGS—Sales at 20c for acre and firm at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl and good to prime at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY continues scarce with a fair demand at 18@20c ₱ lb for live dressed turkeys, and 14@15c ₱ lb for chickens. Dressed ducks 18@20c ₱ lb. Live chickens by the coop 6¼ ₱ pair.

SEEDS—Clover seed sells at $7 75@8 25 in lots, and in a retail way at $8 50. Market quiet and light inquiry. Timothy seed firm at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel. Flax seed may be quoted at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is dull with not many coming in. Choice Peachblows sell in small lots, from store, at 55c ₱ bushel in sacks, and 50c in bulk at the depot.

HONEY—We quote at 30@40 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand for choice family flour. The receipts are inadequate to supply the local demand. There is very little difference now betwixt the mill and store prices. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $6 50@6 00, and goodto choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $8 25@8 50 per cwt. We quote rye flour at $5 00@5 25 in small lots. Corn meal at 85c@ ₱ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—The market continues as inactive as ever. We quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel. We quote white Canada at $1 20@1 25. Common grades nominally $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Rye quiet and nominally $1 00@1 05. Oats are dull and prices on the track weak at 45c ₱ bushel. We quote nominally spring barley at $1 00, and fall at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 00, common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, February 1, 1870. }

The oil market continues extremely quiet and dull. For some time past very few sales have been reported. Neither seller nor buyer seems disposed to operate. The regular stand. and gravity of crude oil is quoted at 13½@13½c, and the same for all February. S. O. February to July is quoted nominally at 15c. There was one barge of 1,000 bbls loaded yesterday at 13½, but the gravity was a little low. There was nothing whatever doing in refined up to a late hour. Spot is quoted nominally at 30@30½c for prime, and February to July 30½c. No sales reported.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 1—Closing on 31st.—Petroleum—crude and refined show more life, in the demand for spot and without leading to much business; boilers firmer; crude in bulk 12½@13c; new 13½@13½c; lard in tierces 17c; lard in buckets 18c; lard in kegs 18c. P. Seller & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 lb packages, 20c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Held at $20 ₱ bbl $20 50

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Addy, Richard C., Brooklyn, N. Y. ..3
Austin, S. G., Elsie, Mich ..3
Bell, Mrs. C., Williamsport, Pa. ..3
Bell, John E., Louisville, Ky. ..3
Berger & Bro., Bellair, Ohio ..3
Box P. O. 617, Utica, N. Y. ..3
Cunningham, Thos., Trenton, N. J. ..3
Donder, Samuel, Mifflin, Pa. ..3
Dull, Mrs., City, Pa. ..2
Hall, John L., Beaver, Pa. ..3
Kelso, Robt., Oakortle, Pa. ..3
Levi, Abraham, Buffalo, N. Y. ..3
Moore, E. F., Bellevernon, Pa. ..3
McConville, John, New York ..3
McHugh, Maggie, Pittsburgh, Pa. ..2
McHough, James, Pittsburgh, Pa. ..2
Rutger, Casper, Monticello, Fa. ..3
Scofield, Rev. P. W., Rimertsburgh, Pa. ..3
Yarnell, Mrs. C., Uniontown, Pa. ..3
Weyman, John R., Rochester, N. Y. ..3
Williams, W. F., Schenley, Pa. ..3

THE JAIL ESCAPE.—No tidings have been received of the three prisoners who escaped from the Shelbyville jail on Monday night.

ON THE WING.—The two bank operators who so successfully swindled two of our best banks a few days ago, are still on the wing. They are said to have realized more money than that mentioned by us, but of this we have no authentic information.

BOILER STRIKE.—The boilers employed in the Youngstown, Ohio, mills, are out on a strike, and in a notice published in our columns yesterday, request boilers to keep clear until the matter in dispute is settled. We do not know the nature of the strike.

FIRES DURING THE MONTH.—Mr. S. T. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, reports twelve fires during the month. The loss was $3,200, and the insurance $400. The largest fire occurred on the 25th, at the Standard Oil Works. The loss was $3,500.

REAL ESTATE SALE—CORRECTION.—The dimensions of the piece of property sold to Jacob Boehyer, Jr., by James McCully, and which was incorrectly reported yesterday, are as follows: Nineteen and eleven and five-eighths feet front by sixty-three feet deep. Twenty thousand dollars was the price paid for it.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—An election of officers for the third company of Duquesne Grays took place last evening, in Armory on Fourth avenue, and resulted as follows: Captain, Jas. Moore; First Lieutenant, Wm. Reed; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Shroeder; Orderly Sergeant, L. T. Brown.

ROBBERIES AT WILKINSBURG.—On Monday night the butcher shop of Mr. Calderwood, at Wilkinsburg, was entered and robbed of fourteen dollars. The thieves entered by prying open the shop door. A bakery, a short distance from the meat shop was also entered the same night and robbed of a small sum of money. The thieves are unknown.

A CURIOSITY IN EMBROIDERY.—The ladies of Pittsburgh will find on exhibition, till Saturday, at the Lafferty Glass Store on 4th, Gillespie & Co., 86 Wood street, an embroidered picture, "The Great Artists in the Vatican at Rome," which *challenges the world*. It contains 1,020,000 stitches. It is for sale, price $800, and is considered cheap at $1,000.

WRONG FIGURES.—In our report of the business transacted at the Mayor's office during the year closing January 31st, 1870, we did not give correctly the receipts at the office of the city Mayor Cartwright. The receipts at his office were $288 85, instead of $28 85, as reported. The Amount received at the city Treasurer, Mayor Nichols was $610 35, making a total of $899 20.

POSTOFFICE IMPROVEMENT.—Postmaster McClelland is introducing a number of new lock-boxes at the Postoffice, in order to supply the demand which has been made for them by the business community. The boxes are one hundred and eight in number and the fronts are composed of glass from 7x9 to 9x11 inches, are part glass and part iron, and are provided with Yale locks of most secure patterns.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.—The locomotive and two cars of a freight train, eastward bound on the Connellsville Railroad, was thrown off from the track, near Brown's station, yesterday morning, by a rail turning over. No damage was done, and the train went west was delayed for a short time, but the ever obliging train master, Des Angel, Esq., took out a special train and conveyed the passengers to the city.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted concerning the body of W. J. McCutcheon, who was drowned in the Allegheny river on the 17th of January, ult. He had driven his horse and cart into the stream for the purpose of watering the animal, when the horse was carried away by the current and drowned. He had on his person when drowned $600 in money. The deceased is supposed to have single circumstances, his personal property being valued at $2,000.

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—We take pleasure in noticing the increasing usefulness of this popular charity, where the sick and injured poor receive medicines and treatment free of charge. The dispensary department of the Hospital is open from twelve o'clock until one every day except Sunday. During the month of January three hundred and fifty-eight prescriptions issued to the poor of the city and vicinity, many of whom have returned grateful acknowledgments for benefits received.

Cases requiring surgical interference receive every attention.

SEWICKLEY FAIR.—This fair is still being carried on with great success, with new attractions every evening. The tables in the dining department are doing a good business, and are in the hands of competent persons. Mr. Heyser Ladd gave us the amusement of the crowds which gather nightly. The mirror which is to be awarded to the ugliest man in Sewickley was voted by a large majority to Robert Brown. The ladies of the congregation deserve great praise for their untiring efforts in behalf of the church. The music is being furnished by Messrs. Nevin, Grady and Whitsell, of the village.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS.—The attention of capitalists is directed to the card in "For Sale" department, first page, offering for sale a valuable farm property, in Robinson township, near Mansfield, about six miles from the city. This property is admirably situated as to the Ohio & Pennsylvania R. R. road, and can be very profitably operated. The coal is of the best bituminous quality, and finds a ready market at home and abroad. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the whole property is well worth the examination of capitalists who desire to make a safe and paying investment.

A FORSAKEN LAD.—At six o'clock last evening a little girl named Lizzie Smith came to the lock-up with a child (a boy about two years old.) She said that she met a woman at the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street about 12 M., and the woman (who is Irish) asked her if she could't get her something to eat. Lizzie said she could, and went to a house near by and got some provisions and gave them to her. The woman put the provisions in her basket, which she had, and the three went into the office of the Distributor Book Store, where the woman and child eat some of the grub, after which the woman asked Miss Young if she would keep the child until she would go to the postoffice; she would'nt be gone long. Lizzie said she would, waited and waited, but in the office until near six o'clock, when she started to the lock-up. The child was taken to a house in Diamond alley, and will be cared for until its mother calls for it.

Editors Caned in their Sanctum.

On Monday, the employees of the *Presbyterian Banner*, of this city, invaded the sanctum of Dr. Allison and Prof. Patterson, editors and proprietors, and administered to them a caning after the modern and approved fashion—that is they were presented with elegant ebony canes, handsomely mounted with gold and appropriately inscribed. After recovering from their astonishment, the worthy recipients invited their employees to meet them at Schneider's refectory on Tuesday evening. Last evening they assembled, together with their wives, at least all who were thus blessed, and partook of an excellent supper. Brief addresses followed, in which the history of the *Banner*, under its present management, was pleasantly reviewed, and a glance at the future taken. The occasion of the presentation was the sixth anniversary of Dr. Allison and Prof. Patterson's connection with the *Banner*.

Shutting Off the Gas.

The Cerberus who watches over the gasometer of the Pittsburgh Gas Company is a most faithful fellow, for he seldom fails to shut off the flow of gas to the meters precisely at ten o'clock, and about the time it is supposed people generally go to bed. To be sure hundreds of newspaper employees are at work, but what of that. The prompt shutting off of the eyes, and can feel for the nicks in the type, and as for deciphering bad copy, can't they guess at it through the darkness? In the gas in the other printing offices and in other establishments the compositor is left to grope his way as well as in the COMMERCIAL office, after ten o'clock, we are not surprised they call to their aid penny dips or jet-holders. The gas inspector make an examination of the quality of gas furnished the various offices after ten or eleven o'clock? Its illuminating qualities are manifestly insufficient, and it is held not equal to yellow dips.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, February 1st, 1870:

Samuel Whitehill to James Bonthy, November 20, 1869; 25 by 90 feet on Sandusky street, Allegheny.....$2,750
Jacob Hanbury to Peter Klemens, January 26th, 1870; 40 by 259 feet in Twenty-first ward. $1,000
Mary Ann Fleming to Thomas Fleming, 26th, 1869; 140 by 182 feet on Brownsville Pike, lower St. Clair township.....1
Theresa Moore and A. Boyd, trustees, to Geo. Kennedy; 24 by 124 feet on Centre avenue, Fifth ward.....$2,300
Agnes M. Mahon to Wm., Tyler, December 23d, 1869; 24 by 100 feet on Mahon street, Thirteenth ward.....$375
Alex. Moore, guardian, to James S. Rohb, December 6th, 1869; 24 by 100 feet on Sandusky street, Allegheny.....$2,750
L. Meehan to Owens, January 26th, 1870; 18 by 100 feet on Federal street, Allegheny.....$2,250
Wm. Windlass to John S. Rowley, June 9th, 1868, 1 acre 146 perches in the Thirteenth ward.....$4,500

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Number Held During January.

During the month ending January 31st, Coroner Wm. Clawson, Alderman Donaldson and others, held inquests on the bodies of the following persons, who came to sudden or violent deaths in this county:

1st, Wm. Murray, conductor on the Fort Wayne Railroad, killed at the outer depot in Allegheny; 5th, Christopher Hosbach, a lad, accidly shot while in the pond formerly used as the National Skating Park, East Birmingham; 7th, Joseph Weisinger, an old man, run over on Penn street by a passing wagon; 10th, Peter C. Temple, aged fifty-five years, death from congestion of the lungs; 16th, Infant son of Jane Bird, death from spasms; 19th, Thomas Bloom, death from apoplexy; 20th, Shuler township; 12th, Elizabeth Davis, child, death from convulsions; 17th, John D. Mclelland, brakeman, killed by a freight train on the Connelsville Railroad; 18th, William Rea, death from congestion of the lungs at Allegheny; 20th, Jane Montear, death from natural causes at Allegheny; 26th, Mrs. Mahlin, death by suicide while laboring under a fit of insanity produced by fever; 31st, Mary Hoffman, death from natural causes, Allegheny city; 29th, Joseph Grubbs, death from *mania a potu* in the Allegheny lock-up; 31st, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, burned to death at her home in Virgin alley on the night of the 29th; 31st, Phillip Banlon, death from *acute gastritis*, supposed at first to be a case of poisoning. Total, 15.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Mortality During the Past Year.

Nuisances Abated in a Twelvemonth.

Reorganization of the Board of Health—Health Officers Elected—Annual Reports of City Physician, Health Officers and Meat Inspector.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, in their rooms, on Fourth avenue.

Members present—Messrs. Albeitz, Ardary, Edwards, Gross, Hays, House, King, McCandless and Pearson.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

Dr. Gross stated that the first thing in order would be to organize the Board.

Gen. Pearson said that he had received no official notice from Councils as to who were elected members of the Board, but that he had learned that Dr. McCandless, Dr. Gross, Edwards and Albeitz were the newly elected members. These gentlemen were then added to the list.

On motion of Dr. McCandless, Dr. Gross was unanimously elected President.

Mr. Hays, Jr., was elected Treasurer, and J. J. Albeitz Secretary.

HEALTH OFFICERS.

Crosby Gray was unanimously elected Health Officer.

John D. McFaden and David Dunseath were nominated as Assistant Health Officers. John D. McFaden having received the highest number of votes was declared elected.

Jas. J. McCandless was unanimously elected Physician to the Board of Health.

Mr. House reported that Councils had appropriated two thousand dollars for the Board.

The Board being now organized, Gen. Pearson read the reports of the previous meeting, which were approved.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Secretary read the annual report of Crosby Gray, Health Officer, which is in substance as follows:

I would respectfully submit the following report of operations during the past year in the first district.

Whole number of street and alley nuisances abated.....192
Whole number of cess pools abated.....149
Whole number of water in cellars abated.....31
Whole number of filthy back yards and lots abated.....94
Whole number of dead animals removed.....64
Whole number of stagnant pools abated.....23
Whole number of filthy slaughter houses abated.....14
Whole number of filthy stables and pig pens abated.....16
Whole number of miscellaneous nuisances abated.....10

Total number of nuisances.....595
Total number of persons notified.....627
Number of permits granted to clean cess pools at $2 each.....152
Number of permits granted to clean cess pools at $3 each.....203

Whole number of permits granted.....445
Whole amount received from permits..$450 50
Whole amount expended at the office.....108 46

Balance paid Treasurer.....$342 04
Amount received from fines.....100 00
Amount received from State Treasurer.....112 00

Whole amount paid to Treasurer.....$554 04

During the year I have instituted 111 suits against parties for violation of the "Board of Health" law; in 85 of which judgment was given in favor of the Board; in 21 cases judgment was given against the Board, and 5 were discontinued.

During the year I have sent 3 cases of small pox to Mercy Hospital; 1 case of typhoid and 1 case of measles to the Pittsburgh Infirmary, and 1 case of erysipelas to the Home for Hospital.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Board of Health to the matter of vital statistics, consisting of a complete registry of all births, deaths and marriages occurring in the city, a complete record of which is kept by all other European cities with which I am acquainted. I would here suggest the appointment of a Committee to take the matter into consideration.

Another matter which I wish to call the attention of the Board to is the unsanitary state of the pest house in this city; and I would suggest that this Board appoint a Committee to confer with Committees from different other corporations, who are now devising means for the establishment of a City and County Hospital.

I would also suggest the propriety of appointing some person or persons to get up an annual report of this Board during the past year, which would not only be a source of information to the public, but would enable us to refer to other countries who have no Board to us by other Boards of Health.

The report was received, and the suggestions contained in it were postponed for further consideration.

The monthly report of Health Officer Gray was also read, showing that during the past month 1 death from violence occurred, 3 persons notified, and five permits granted. The number of deaths during the month was 252.

The report was received and filed.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER.

The following report was then read by Dr. Williams, Assistant Health Officer for the Second District. The report shows that during the month there were 16 nuisances abated, and 19 persons notified.

The annual report of Mr. Williams was then read, showing that during the year there were 252 deaths reported, 21 fifty-cent fines, and 5 subscriptions collected.

Typhoid fever caused 46 deaths. This is equal to 5-3 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes.

Three hundred and two still births occurred in the city for the year just closed. They amount to 7-35 per cent. of the total number of deaths that occurred in the entire population of Pittsburgh. The per centage of still births to the total mortality among the foreign population is 9 mons. Its causes are worthy of physiological and medical inquiry, and should be investigated by the Board of Health concerning this class of deaths should be searching and minute.

"I would call the attention of the Board of Health the necessity of providing an isolated ward in one of the private hospitals, for the separate building, for the accommodation of persons afflicted with contagious disease. During the past year I found considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting this class of cases admitted into any private and secular charitable institutions, and I hereby desire to express the obligations we rest under to the sisters of Mercy for their humanity in receiving and caring for these unfortunate sufferers. In the event of the appointment of the present "Soldiers' Home' as a 'public hospital' for the city, suitable quarters might easily be obtained in that building; or, if objected to, a separate building for the purpose could be erected on the ground connected therewith. This is the increasing demands of the city will certainly in time require."

I would respectfully urge upon the "Board of Health" the necessity of providing for the registrations of marriages. This duty could be effected upon those already performed by clerks of "Board of Health" without any additional expense to the city or labor. It is needless to adduce arguments in favor of the value and importance of the registration of vital statistics. An American statistician has justly remarked; "it would be impossible for a large portion of the adult men and women born in the United States, to prove by any public records or other legal documents, that they were legitimate offspring with a natural right to the name they bear, or even that their parents were ever married. In the city of New York, the registers are daily searched by persons who desire certificate of marriage." For the want of which no legal proof can be obtained. The searchers are sometimes deserted wives, the victims of faithless husbands, negligent clergymen and vicious marriages. Sometimes they are grief-stricken parents in search of the evidence of the marriage of a deluded and dishonored daughter, or a son inveigled into a disreputable union with some designing adventures. More frequently still, they are widows, dependent upon their own exertions for support, with a family of half-orphaned children, whose just claims to the heirship of some small but sadly needed fortune depends upon the evidence of a marriage of which no record has been kept, and to the solemnization of which no witness can be found."

Of equal, if not greater importance, is the necessity for the registration of births. The social, economical and moral interests of society demand that this branch of vital statistics shall be rendered as complete as possible."

The report was received and filed, and the suggestions contained in the report were referred to the Committee of Finance, consisting of Drs. Gross and McCandless and Mr. House, in connection with the Physician of the Board of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEAT INSPECTOR.

The Secretary then read the annual report of the Meat Inspector, Mr. Weaver, which is as follows:

Number of visits to markets, meat shops, and stock yards.....5,381
Condemned within the past three months, broken down and sick hogs.....333
The same of sheep.....22
The same of cattle.....15

Total.....370

In all the confiscated meats there was little or no fat, consequently they were worthless to the bone boilers. This is the reason that the receipts are not greater than they otherwise might be. The receipts during the year amounted to ten dollars.

The report was received, and the suggestions contained in it were postponed for further consideration.

The monthly report of the Meat Inspector was also read, showing that during the past month 1,000 visits to the meat markets, shops and stock-yards, and condemned, but not confiscated, 101 diseased cattle and hogs.

The reports were received and filed.

On motion of Dr. McCandless, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Weaver for his faithful manner in which he discharged his duties during the past year.

REPORT OF DEAD ANIMALS.

The Secretary read a communication from George Magg, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

The communication stated that two *Germans*, residing in Temperanceville, intend to start what in the German language is called "the Schinder," some of whom there is no term except that from the French adopted word "Abbatoir." They propose to take all dead animals, from a cat or a dog up to an elephant, away, bring them to their premises, and work them up. They buy them at the cost of take owners or the city. They will remove these animals the night after being killed, and have them completely covered with tarpaulin in the cart as well as on the flat. As their intention is to employ two previous salavers by the rivers, they would ask Councils that places be designated and fixed on the wharves of both rivers where they can deposit said carcasses, and they come down with their flats in the morning and take them away. As the poisoning of unmuzzled dogs is a very dangerous remedy, they intend to employ dog-catcers a during the hot term, who shall catch any unmuzzled dogs and bring them to the above mentioned enclosure, where they can be claimed by owners, and those that are not claimed in this time will be destroyed. The Germans have a lease for a long time, of forty acres, a portion of which is precipitous, and have therefore ample opportunity to carry on this vocation with profit. The communication closes by referring to the necessity of an ordinance to the effect that the Board of Health are cognizant of this.

The communication was received and ordered to be filed.

A vote of thanks was tendered to J. B. Williams, Assistant Health Officer, for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties during the month of January.

The Board then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Are Oil Refineries Nuisances?

IMPORTANT EQUITY CASE.

The Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company vs. the Citizens' Oil Refining Company.

INTERESTING WILL CASE

Supreme Court Decisions.

In the Court of Common Pleas, in equity, before Judge Sherrett, a hearing was had yesterday in the case of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company vs. the Citizens' Oil Refining Company of Pittsburgh. This is an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from carrying on their business in such a manner as to endanger the safety of the property of the complainants. Jno. H. Hampton, Esq., and Messrs. Barton and Shiras for defendants, and Messrs. Bakewell and Scott for the complainants. The bill of the complainants sets forth the following allegations: That they are a corporation, with power to erect and maintain a bridge over the Allegheny river, as described through the same. That the southernmost pier of this bridge is situated in close proximity of the oil refinery of the defendants, a portion of which was destroyed by fire in the month of November, 1868; and the other part and the defendants ground is occupied by certain stills and pumping machinery, by means of which the defendants own certain ground adjoining the southern end of the bridge, and the Twelfth ward of this city, and extending southwardly therefrom, and the eastern side of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville road, six hundred and eight feet, the Allegheny Valley Railroad track passing through the same. That the southernmost pier of this tract of land is used for the purpose of the oil refinery of the defendants, a portion of which was destroyed by fire in the month of November, 1868; and the other part and the defendants ground is occupied by certain stills and pumping machinery, by means of which the defendants own certain ground adjoining the southern end of the bridge.

That the defendants are now erecting, and have been for two years past, thirty-five tanks of two large tanks upon the land adjacent to the bridge, which tanks are each of the capacity of about seventy-two thousand gallons, and are located between the stills and pumping house of the defendants, and the abutment of said bridge, at a distance not greater than fifty feet from the same; that said tanks are being constructed by the defendants for the purpose of storing therein crude petroleum, and that when filled are intended to be used for refining the residuum of oil, and that the defendants have failed and refused to procure bulk boats filled with oil, to be moored from the shore near the bridge, and to employ said pumping engine for pumping said oil from boats in the river to said stills and tanks, or to the refinery, as occasion may require. That crude petroleum is highly inflammable, and that the tanks, is of an explosive and intensely inflammable nature, and is liable to explode by contact with the smallest spark of fire, and against the consequences of such explosion your orators have no adequate property to which complainants to guard, and that the refining of said crude petroleum necessarily involves the generation of irrepressible gases, explosive in their nature and hazardous to life and property. That the bridge is used to employ dogs, from the locomotives passing and repassing, that danger from explosion is imminent and certain; that the injuries resulting from instantaneous explosion extend to human life as well as to property; that complainants cannot guard their bridge and the persons crossing the same from the consequences of such explosion; and that said stills and tanks will be per se a nuisance in order to refine oil on the banks on the river, in the neighborhood of the bridge, will work irreparable injury to complainants' property and to the public generally. That the defendants have been warned, in writing, of the danger of said stills and tanks in the place named, and that they can be erected at other points on their premises, at a greater distance as not to endanger the safety of the bridge.

Relief is therefore prayed for, as follows:

1. That now by a preliminary injunction, and hereafter by the decree of this court, under your Honorable Court, the defendants be restrained from erecting said tanks and stills, and from refining residuum in their said stills, and from using the tanks and stills now built, and stills near to the bridge of your Orators.

2. That the defendants, in the form of depositions, was read to the Court on both sides—during the argument, the affidavits supporting the allegations contained in the bill, and the affidavits of defendants contesting that residuum stills are not explosive, and when they take fire they are easily extinguishable; that the bridge is not in danger from the works or from bulk boats moored at the wharf; that the bridge abutment is not in danger from the tanks so as to guard against fire, &c.

Mr. Shiras addressed the Court at some length, urging that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Rhodes vs. Whitehead, settled the question in favor of the defendants, and precluded the granting of the injunction prayed for.

Mr. Scott followed on the same side, and Mr. Bakewell closed the argument for the complainants.

The Court then took the matter under advisement.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

In the case of Robert Long vs. John Brown, before reported, is still on trial.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Colhoun & Edwards vs. Wm. Frank, reported yesterday, the jury retired under charge of the Court, but had not rendered a verdict at adjournment.

In the case of B. Lourain vs. Fitzsimmons & Morrow, a rule was granted on defendants to show cause why attachments should not be issued and made returnable on Saturday.

The next case taken up was that of Jeffries vs. Johnston et al. This case is based on a special. Defendants confessed judgment, and the jury was discharged.

The following trial list will be taken up today:

127. Pittsburgh and Little Beaver Creek Oil Company vs. Stevenson.
134. O. L. Waring & King vs. Miller & Co.
119. Grant vs. Scott.
127. Ewing vs. Thompson.
135. Mc Grady as Administrator vs. Ewing et al.
140. Hemhart et al. vs. Trunick.
145. Lewis vs. Johnston et ux.
148. Weir vs. Young.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch of the District Court an answer in the case of Lloyd Sniffen et al. vs. Watson vs. H. J. Hawkins was filed and a trial by jury demanded. The case was fixed for trial at the session to commence on June next.

In the Circuit Court, H. D. Gamble, Esq., recently appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, presented his bond and the oath of office was administered by Judge McCandless.

Supreme Court Decisions.

In the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on Monday, judgments were entered in the following western cases:

Kountz vs. Kennedy. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J., Sharswood, J., dissenting.

Agnew, J.:

John Neff et al. vs. Samuel Flower. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment reversed and *venire denovo* awarded.

Clarisch L. Hunter vs. Samuel P. Lemmon. Error to the Common Pleas of Beaver county. Judgment affirmed.

Zachariah Wainright vs. Michael McCullough. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Duff & Ewing vs. Hoffman et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Elections of Guardians of the Poor.

Depositories for the Public Funds.

Disposition of the "Unexpended Balance."

Lengthy and Animated Discussion on Mr. Barton's Ordinance in Select Council—The Ordinance Laid over Under the Rules—The Retrenchment and Reform Committee—Who Shall be Chairman?—Salary of City Treasurer, &c., &c.

Another meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, February 1st, 1870, for the purpose of electing members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and transacting such other business as might come before them.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

Council was organized at two o'clock, and on a call of the roll, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallagher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones, E. P., Jones, Isaac, Jones, Mark, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, McMahon, McQuaid, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Sedley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright S., and McAuley, President.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

The PRESIDENT stated that the first business of the meeting, after which he read a communication from Mr. Young Douglass, Esq., President of the Board of Guardians, setting forth the number required the Select and Common Councils to elect to serve as Guardians of the Poor for two years. The terms of Mr. Samuel McKee, and David Fullerton, expired, and two Guardians or vacancies were to be filled by the Select Council.

On motion the communication was accepted and filed.

Messrs. McKee and Fitzsimmons were renominated by Messrs. SHIPTON and MORROW.

Mr. HOUSE nominated Mr. William Woods.

Mr. SHIPTON nominated Dr. Shaw. Afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. GROSS nominated Mr. Rahauser of East Liberty. Afterwards withdrawn at his own request.

The nominations then closed and the election resulted as follows: McKee, 23; Woods, 14; Fitzsimmons, 23.

Messrs. McKee and Fitzsimmons were declared elected.

THE CANAL STREET SEWER AGAIN.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had a communication to offer. He did not know what it was about, but he would read it. It appeared that the paper was from the owners of property on Canal street, and requested Councils to postpone action on the assessment on that Company for the Canal street sewer, which was laid last year, and had been made last Wednesday, and the Finance Committee had failed to give them an opportunity of offering evidence to the viewers on their plans. The assessment was five dollars per foot on one hundred and twenty feet on Liberty street, while the drainage of the building was emptied into the sewer, and into a sewer on Liberty street. When a new sewer was laid on Canal street, the Water Company would be liable to another assessment, from which there would be no appeal. The assessment did not charge that wrong had been done, but the people have said so, and this appears to be a complaint that will have to remedy the evil. The demands were not unjust, and he believed the Finance Committee favored the passage of the ordinance.

Several members called for the question.

Mr. GALLAHER said he was not a lawyer but he fully appreciated the arguments of the last gentleman who had spoken on the subject. He said the Councils assessed the taxes on the people, and he could not bear to mind the constodians of that money. No one single bank should be allowed to hold the funds of the city. He thought that the several banks. The opinion of Mr. Kuhn to the Central Bank, a lawyer, and he was satisfied funds bore a remarkable similarity. He did not know that the gentleman mentioned was interested in the Central Bank, but thought it would not give a fig for a lawyer who could not write a better opinion than Mr. Kuhn's. Whatever was willing to trust to the opinions of the lawyers, and he was willing to trust to the opinion of Mr. Kuhn. The first business of Council should be the adoption of the ordinance.

Mr. HILLIS said that he had not understood that he did not, in any of his remarks, question the good faith of any banker or any one might follow its adoption. He had heard it read only once, and understanding it as he did he did not think there would be any harm in postponing it for a time. Probably the details of the ordinance could be left to them.

The PRESIDENT—You reflect my opinion, Mr. KEHEW.

Mr. LITELL said the reason he asked that action on the ordinance be delayed was to give an opportunity for the solicitor to look over it as the law on the subject. He asked the attention of Councils to the remarks of Mr. E. P. Jones about putting the money in different banks, and remarked that it would form a very powerful ring. A similar ring was formed a few years ago, in reference to the state funds, but he understood it was broken, and the other side would say that was a Democratic "ring." As to the depositories, he thought one proposed to be formed by lending the money though at first blush more, would in the end amount to a gigantic proportion. To have a new ring which he thought the Finance Committee, on account of carelessness had overlooked, and he desired to call the attention of Councils to it. He thought the committee might arrange matters so that the bulk of the city's indebtedness would fall due when the taxes were collected. Bonds would have to be issued for building the new Water Work, for Water Extensions, for new Market Houses and for the new City Hall. The bulk of the taxes was collected in the months of July and August. It not be advisable that these bonds fall due in that month? If so there would be no unexpended balance for the first few months. In 1868, when the Treasurer's office changed hands, there was $270,000 of an unexpended balance." There would be no such sum in the Treasury if the bonds were arranged to fall due when the taxes were in. He was not to the banks and ascertained that they were willing to pay 6 per cent. on the daily deposits, while the city, when it would need money, would have to pay 6 per cent. for it. He asked the consideration of the proposition as bearing upon the ordinance which would be presented to the Select Council, and he was honest man if that would not be the result. He could see no reason why the interest on the public monies lent out the same, they are party on a note, should not be divided. It was a misdemeanor for five years. He suggested that the law be repealed before the ordinance was adopted, but he did not believe in anything but an honest policy.

The upshot of the whole thing had been a catalogue between incoming and outgoing Treasurer. Mr. Allinder, the outgoing treasurer, feeling sore, had laid bare the "unexpended balance" trick. He had no objection to anything that he did, but the speaker thought sufficient time should be given to consider the ordinance in all its details.

Mr. GROSS—He thought that if the discussion would not lead to any definite action, the ordinance had better be referred to a committee.

Mr. LAUFMAN—He thought the assembly relating to the Treasurer, gave the Councils authority to appoint a Committee to have supervisance of the city, page 302, City Digest, gave the Finance Committee such control. Here was a specific Finance Committee, and if it was aware, were the servants of Councils, but the ordinance was not to be acted on at this time.

The PRESIDENT thought there was no conflict.

Mr. GROSS said the gist of the ordinance was based on the two lines in the act of Assembly relating to the Treasurer. The law was certainly open to doubt, and he did not believe there would be any charge made against the Council for having the ordinance printed before the Finance Committee. If there was, the Council could only go together and spend a short time at the Work House. He moved that it be laid, for the purpose of cutting off further debate, call the previous question.

No one appeared to know what the previous question was.

The PRESIDENT finally unearthed it, stating that the question would come on the motion to lay the ordinance on the table.

Mr. GROSS said the question was, shall the previous question be called?

Mr. MORROW said the motion of Mr. Rafferty to lay the ordinance on the table was the first in order.

Mr. LIBERTY—I will withdraw that motion in order to have the previous question called.

Mr. GROSS—Let us understand it. If we vote Mr. KEHEW's motion down then the question is upon the ordinance, and that is the Common Council.

The PRESIDENT further explained, as it seemed to be sounded in mystery what the Council were about to do. If Councils opposed to seeing it it by the Finance Committee were "no," and those in favor "aye."

The motion being understood the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, House, Kehew, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Wainwright S., and President McAuley—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Gallagher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, E. P., Jones Isaac, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Sedley, Thompson—20.

So Mr. KEHEW's motion to refer to the Finance Committee was lost.

Mr. GROSS now moved to concur in the action of the Committee in defining the ordinance.

The yeas and nays were called.

A member—It will require a suspension of the rules.

Mr. GALLAHER—There is no necessity for a suspension of the rules to concur in the action of common Council.

The PRESIDENT—It will require a three-fourths vote, there is no question, which seems to about the same thing as a suspension of the rules.

Mr. GROSS moved a suspension of the rules.

The Chairman was unable to decide the question.

Mr. BROWN asked a division.

Mr. ARMSTRONG asked what vote it took to suspend the rules.

Mr. MORROW—It does not require a suspension of the rules to concur in the action of Councils, but a suspension of the rules to consider the ordinance.

The PRESIDENT—Yes it does; I have so often decided that question that I am getting tired.

THE ORDINANCE LAID OVER A MONTH.

The yeas and nays were then called on Mr. BROWN'S motion to suspend the rules, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Gallagher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Sedley, Thompson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, House, Kehew, Liddell, Littell, Morrow, Rafferty and Kirk—11.

So Mr. KEHEW said it was all important that the ordinance should be adopted, and while he would not allow any member to out-do him in the same, he would be willing to waive his objection; and that said stills and tanks will be per se a nuisance in order to refine oil on the banks on the river, in the neighborhood of the bridge, will work irreparable injury to complainants' property and to the public generally. That the defendants have been warned, in writing, of the danger of said stills and tanks in the place named, and that they can be erected at other points on their premises, at a greater distance as not to endanger the safety of the bridge.

Relief is therefore prayed for, as follows:

1. That now by a preliminary injunction, and hereafter by the decree of this court, under your Honorable Court, the defendants be restrained from erecting said tanks and stills, and from refining residuum in their said stills, and from using the tanks and stills now built, and stills near to the bridge of your Orators.

2. That the defendants, in the form of depositions, was read to the Court on both sides—during the argument, the affidavits supporting the allegations contained in the bill, and the affidavits of defendants contesting that residuum stills are not explosive, and when they take fire they are easily extinguishable; that the bridge is not in danger from the works or from bulk boats moored at the wharf; that the bridge abutment is not in danger from the tanks so as to guard against fire, &c.

Mr. Shiras addressed the Court at some length, urging that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Rhodes vs. Whitehead, settled the question in favor of the defendants, and precluded the granting of the injunction prayed for.

Mr. Scott followed on the same side, and Mr. Bakewell closed the argument for the complainants.

The Court then took the matter under advisement.

IMPORTANT EQUITY CASE.

INTERESTING WILL CASE

Supreme Court Decisions.

In the Court of Common Pleas, in equity, before Judge Sherrett, a hearing was had yesterday in the case of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company vs. the Citizens' Oil Refining Company of Pittsburgh. This is an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from carrying on their business in such a manner as to endanger the safety of the property of the complainants. Jno. H. Hampton, Esq., and Messrs. Barton and Shiras for defendants, and Messrs. Bakewell and Scott for the complainants. The bill of the complainants sets forth the following allegations: That they are a corporation, with power to erect and maintain a bridge over the Allegheny river, as described through the same. That the southernmost pier of this tract of land is used for the purpose of the oil refinery of the defendants, a portion of which was destroyed by fire in the month of November, 1868; and the other part and the defendants ground is occupied by certain stills and pumping machinery, by means of which the defendants own certain ground adjoining the southern end of the bridge, and the Twelfth ward of this city, and extending southwardly therefrom, and the eastern side of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville road, six hundred and eight feet, the Allegheny Valley Railroad track passing through the same. That the southernmost pier of this tract of land is used for the purpose of the oil refinery of the defendants, a portion of which was destroyed by fire in the month of November, 1868; and the other part and the defendants ground is occupied by certain stills and pumping machinery, by means of which the defendants own certain ground adjoining the southern end of the bridge.

That the defendants are now erecting, and have been for two years past, thirty-five tanks of two large tanks upon the land adjacent to the bridge, which tanks are each of the capacity of about seventy-two thousand gallons, and are located between the stills and pumping house of the defendants, and the abutment of said bridge, at a distance not greater than fifty feet from the same; that said